

HAYES,
SOLOWAY,
HENNESSEY,
GROSSMAN
& HAGE, P.C.

175 CANAL STREET
MANCHESTER, NH
03101-2335 U.S.A.
TEL 603-668-1400
FAX 603-668-8567
FAX 603-668-0104

DOCKET NO: NEC N00204

DATE: November 7, 2000

30330 U.S. PTO
09/20/00
11/07/00

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS & TRADEMARKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

INVENTOR: Noriaki SUGAWARA and Kouichi KOGA

FOR: DRIVING METHOD AND DRIVING CIRCUIT FOR COLOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

Enclosed are the following:

- Specification: 59 pages; Claims: 15 pages; Abstract: 1 page
- Declaration and Power of Attorney
- Sheet(s) of drawings 21 pages
- An assignment of the invention to: NEC Corporation
- A certified copy of Japanese application No. 11-316873 filed November 8, 1999.
- Prior Art Disclosure Statement

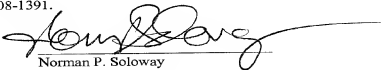
Priority is hereby claimed under 35 USC 119 by way of Japanese application No. 11-316873 filed November 8, 1999.

The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

		SMALL ENTITY	LARGE ENTITY
BASIC FEE:		\$355.00	\$710.00
TOTAL CLAIMS:	32 - 20 =	x 9 = \$	12 x 18 = \$216.00
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS:	8 - 3 =	x 40 = \$	5 x 80 = \$400.00
MULT. DEPEND. CLAIMS:		+ 135 = \$	+ 270 = \$
TOTAL:		\$	\$1,326.00

- Please charge the Credit Card in the amount of \$ 1,366.00 (\$40.00 Assignment recordal fee included) as indicated on Form PTO-2038 enclosed.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-1391.


Norman P. Soloway
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 24,315

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING

"Express Mail" Mailing Label No: EL518278694US
Date of Deposit: November 7, 2000

I hereby certify that this paper and the papers listed thereon are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above, and is addressed to BOX PATENT APPLICATION, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

Signature of person mailing: 
Name of person mailing: Johanne Hrycuna

DRIVING METHOD AND DRIVING CIRCUIT FOR COLOR LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

Field of the Invention

0970784E.10700
The present invention relates to a driving method and a
driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display and more
10 particularly to the driving method and the driving circuit for
driving the color liquid crystal display based on a gamma
compensated video signal.

The present application claims the Convention Priority of
Japanese Patent Application No. Hei11-316873 filed on November
15 8,1999, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Description of the Related Art

Figure 19 is a block diagram showing a conventional electric
20 configuration of a driving circuit of an analog circuit
configuration of a color liquid crystal display 1.

The color liquid crystal display 1 is a liquid crystal
display of an active matrix driving type using a TFT (Thin Film
Transistor) as a switching element, in which intersection points
25 of plural scanning electrodes (gate lines) provided at
predetermined intervals in a row direction and plural data
electrodes (source lines) provided at predetermined intervals in
a column direction are used as pixels, for each pixel, a liquid
cell of a equivalent capacitive load, a TFT for driving a

corresponding liquid crystal cell, a capacitor for keeping data charges during one vertical synchronous period are arranged, a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal generated based on a video red signal S_R , a video green signal S_G , a video blue signal S_B , are applied to the data electrode and a scanning signal generated based on a horizontal synchronous signal S_H and a vertical synchronous signal S_V is applied to a scanning electrode, and then a color character, a color image and a like are displayed. In addition, the color liquid crystal display 1 is a normal white type having a high transmittance when no voltage is applied.

Further, the driving circuit of the color liquid crystal display 1 is mainly provided with clamp circuit 2, to clamp circuit 2, a reference voltage generating circuit 3, gamma compensating circuit 4, to gamma compensating circuit 4, polarity inverting circuit 5, to polarity inverting circuit 5, video amplifier 6, to video amplifier 6, a timing generating circuit 7, a data electrode driving circuit 8 and a scanning electrode driving circuit 9.

Clamp circuit 2, to clamp circuit 2, execute a clamp fixing (direct current refreshing) a level of a top or a back porch of the horizontal synchronous signal S_H of the video red signal S_R , the video green signal S_G and the video blue signal S_B supplied from outside to a black level and output a video red signal S_{RC} , a video green signal S_{GC} and a video blue signal S_{BC} .

The reference voltage generating circuit 3 a generates a reference voltage V_L , a reference voltage V_H , a reference voltage V_H used to gamma compensate the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} and supplies the

video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} to gamma compensating circuit 4₁ to gamma compensating circuit 4₃. Gamma compensating circuit 4₁ to gamma compensating circuit 4₃, based on the reference voltage V_L , the reference voltage V_N and the reference voltage V_H supplied from the reference voltage generating circuit 3, give a gradient to the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} by gamma compensating the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} and output them as the video red light S_{RG} , the video green light S_{GG} and the video blue light S_{BG} .

Here, the gamma compensation will be explained. For example, when a logarithm value of a luminance originally provided for a subject such as a view and a person taken by a video camera is set to a horizontal axis and a logarithm value of a luminance of a reproduced image displayed on a display by a video signal from the video camera is set to a vertical axis and then an inclination angle of a reproducing characteristic curve is set to θ , $\tan \theta$ is called a gamma (γ). When the luminance of the subject is reproduced on the display with fidelity, namely, when an input (horizontal axis) increases or decreases by one and also an output (vertical axis) increases or decreases by one, the inclination angle of the reproducing characteristic curve is a straight line having an inclination angle of 45° , $\tan 45^\circ = 1$ and then the gamma becomes 1. Therefore, in order to reproduce the luminance of the subject with fidelity, it is necessary to set a gamma of a whole system including taking the subject by the video camera though reproducing an image on the display to gamma=1.

However, an image pickup element such as CCD (Charge Coupled

Device), a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) display or a like making up a video camera has a peculiar gamma. A gamma of the CCD is 1 and a gamma of the CRT display is about 2.2.

Therefore, it is necessary to compensate a video signal in order to obtain a reproduced image of good gradation by setting gamma=1 as a whole system, and this is called gamma compensation. Generally, the gamma compensation is applied to the video signal so as to be suitable to a gamma characteristic of the CRT display.

Polarity inverting circuit 5₁ to polarity inverting circuit 5₃, in order to alternately drive the color liquid crystal display 1, invert respective polarities of the video red light S_{RG}, the video green light S_{GG} and the video blue light S_{BG} and output them. Video amplifier 6₁ to video amplifier 6₃ amplify the video red light S_{RG}, the video green light S_{GG} and video blue light S_{BG} which are polarity-inverted to a level until the color liquid crystal display 1 can be driven. The timing generating circuit 7, based on the horizontal synchronous signal S_H and the vertical synchronous signal S_V supplied from outside, generates a horizontal scanning pulse P_H and a verticality scanning pulse P_V and supplies the horizontal scanning pulse P_H and the verticality scanning pulse P_V to the data electrode driving circuit 8 and the scanning electrode driving circuit 9. The data electrode driving circuit 8 generates a data red signal, a data green signal, a data blue signal from the video red light S_{RG}, the video green light S_{GG} and the video blue light S_{BG} which are amplified and polarity-inverted and applies the data red signal, the data green signal and the data blue signal to corresponding data electrodes in the color liquid crystal display 1 at a timing of the horizontal scanning pulse P_H supplied from the timing generating circuit 7.

00707316-110700

The scanning electrode driving circuit 9 generates a scanning signal and supplies the scanning signal to a corresponding scanning electrode in the color liquid crystal display 1 at a timing of the vertical scanning pulse P_v supplied from the timing generating circuit 7.

Further, Fig. 20 is a block diagram showing a second conventional electric configuration of a driving circuit of a digital circuit configuration for the color liquid crystal display 1.

10 The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 is mainly provided with a controlling circuit 11, a gradation power supply circuit 12, a data electrode driving circuit 13 and a scanning electrode driving circuit 14.

The controlling circuit 11 is, for example, an ASIC
 15 (Application Specific Integrated Circuit), supplies red data D_r of six bits, green data D_g of six bits and blue data D_b of six bits supplied from outside to the data electrode driving circuit 13 and generates a horizontal scanning pulse P_H , a vertical scanning pulse P_v and a polarity inverting pulse POL for
 20 alternately driving the color liquid crystal display 1 and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 13 and the scanning electrode driving circuit 14. The gradation power supply circuit 12, as shown in Fig. 21, is provided with resistor 15_1 to resistor 15_{11} connected longitudinally between a reference
 25 voltage V_{REF} and ground and voltage follower 16₁ to voltage follower 16₆, connected with connection points of resistors adjacent to respective input terminals, and applies buffer to a gradation voltage V_0 to a gradation voltage V_i set for the gamma compensation and appearing at connection points of adjacent resistors and

supplies gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_3 to the data electrode driving circuit 13.

The data electrode driving circuit 13, as shown in Fig. 21, is mainly provided with a multiplexer (MPX) 17, a DAC 18 and voltage follower 19₁ to voltage follower 19₃₈₄. In addition, a real data electrode driving circuit is provided with a shift register, a data register, a latch and a level shifter at a front step of the DAC 18, however, these elements and operations are not directly related with features of the present invention, therefore, explanations are omitted in this specification and they are not shown.

The multiplexer MPX 17 switches a group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_4 and a group of gradation voltage V_5 to gradation voltage V_6 among gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_7 supplied from the gradation power supply circuit 12, based on the polarity inverting pulse POL supplied from the controlling circuit 11 and supplies one of the groups to the DAC 18. The DAC 18 applies the gamma compensation to the red data D_R of six bits, the green data D_G of six bits and the blue data D_B of six bits supplied from the controlling circuit 11, converts the red data D_R , the green data D_G and the blue data D_B into an analog data red signal, an analog green signal and an analog blue signal and supplies the analog data red signal, the analog green signal and the analog blue signal to voltage follower 19₁ to voltage follower 19₃₈₄, based on the group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_4 and the group of gradation voltage V_5 to gradation voltage V_6 . Voltage follower 19₁ to voltage follower 19₃₈₄ apply buffer to the analog data red signal, the analog data green signal and the analog data blue signal supplied from the

DAC 18 and apply these data signals to corresponding data electrodes in the color liquid crystal display 1.

The scanning electrode driving circuit 14 sequentially generates scanning signals and sequentially applies the scanning signals to corresponding scanning electrodes in the color liquid crystal display 1 at a timing of the vertical scanning pulse P_v supplied from the timing generating circuit 7.

Now, in the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 of the first conventional example, the gamma compensation is applied to the video red signal S_{rc} , the video green signal S_{gc} and the video blue signal S_{bc} based on the common reference voltage V_i , the common reference voltage V_M , the common reference voltage V_H , so that the gamma characteristic of the CRT display (gamma is about 2.2) is suitable for the video red signal S_{rc} , the video green signal S_{gc} and the video blue signal S_{bc} .

Further, in the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 of the second conventional example, the gamma compensation is applied to the red data D_R , the green data D_G and the blue data D_B based on the common gradation reference voltage V_0 to the common reference voltage V_i and common gradation reference voltage V_5 to common gamma reference voltage V_9 , so that the gamma characteristic of the CRT display (gamma is about 2.2) is suitable for the red data D_R , the green data D_G and the blue data D_B .

However, a color liquid crystal display 1 has a gamma characteristic different from that of a CRT display, a characteristic curve of a transmittance T for an applied voltage V (a V - T characteristic curve) is not linear, and particularly, the transmittance hardly changes against a change of the applied

voltage near a black level. Further, since the V-T characteristic curve of the color liquid crystal display, as shown in Fig. 22, is different for each of a red (curve a), a green (curve b) and a blue (curve c), a characteristic curve of the luminance (an output) for the gradation (an input), as shown in Fig. 23, is different for each of the red (curve a), the green (curve b) and the blue (curve c). In Fig. 23, the luminance is a relative luminance in which the gamma compensation is applied to the video signal so as to be suitable to a gamma characteristic of a CRT display (about 2.2 gamma) in the gamma compensating circuit.

Accordingly, in the conventional gamma compensation common with the red, the green and the blue and making suitable to the gamma characteristic of the CRT display (about 2.2 gamma), for example, in a case of the V-T characteristic curve shown in Fig. 22, a transmittance is set to 100% when an applied voltage is 1.7 V, namely, a white level is set. However, particularly in the green (curve b), a white level is set at transmittance of 80%, therefore, it is impossible to carry out an optimal gamma compensation and then it is impossible to obtain a reproduced image of a good gradation. As a result, there a disadvantage in that it is impossible to meet a recent need of a high video quality.

Further, recently, in order to meet the need of the high video quality, a color liquid crystal display having a high transmittance is developed, and Fig. 24 shows an example of a V-T characteristic curve of a color liquid crystal display having such a high transmittance characteristic red (curve a), green (curve b), blue (curve c)). In such the V-T characteristic curve, each of red (curve a), green (curve b) and blue (curve c) has a transmittance of 100%, namely, each best luminance is too

different, therefore, there is a problem in that the color liquid crystal display 1 cannot be used since it is impossible to deal with gamma characteristics of the conventional gamma compensation which are used in common with red, green and blue.

5 Furthermore, as above described, in the first conventional example and the second conventional example of a driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display, gamma compensation is applied based on common reference voltage V_L , common reference voltage V_M and common reference voltage V_H or a common group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_4 and a common group of gradation voltage V_5 to gradation voltage V_9 , therefore, there is a problem in that, though a gradation batter occurs in which gradation change is not displayed on a display as luminance changes, the gradation batter can not be removed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 In view of the above, it is an object of the present invention to provide a driving method and a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display capable of carrying out a gamma compensation fully suitable to a characteristic of the color liquid crystal display and capable of removing a gradation batter though the gradation batter occurs in a specific color among red, green and blue.

25 According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving method for a color liquid crystal display including:

a step of applying gamma compensations making suitable to a red transmittance characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance characteristic for an

applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display to a video red signal, a video green signal and a video blue signal independently in order to obtain a compensated video red signal, a compensated video green signal and a compensated blue signal;

5 and

a step of driving the color liquid crystal display based on the compensated video red signal, the compensated video green signal and the compensated blue signal.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there
10 is provided a driving method for a color liquid crystal display including:

a step of applying gamma compensations, each of the gamma compensations including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image to an
15 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of making suitable to a red transmittance characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display to a video red signal, a video green signal and a video
20 blue signal independently in order to obtain a compensated video red signal, a compensated video green signal and a compensated blue signal; and

a step of driving the color liquid crystal display based on the compensated video red signal, the compensated video green
25 signal and the compensated blue signal.

In the foregoing, a preferable mode is one wherein the gamma compensations are applied using a common voltage or a common data to the video red signal, the video green signal and the video blue signal corresponding to an area in which the red transmittance

00707815-110700

characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and the blue transmittance characteristic for the applied voltage for the color liquid crystal display become an approximate similar characteristic curve.

5 Also, a preferable mode is one wherein voltages or data used for the gamma compensations are independently set in an area from a minimum transmittance to a maximum transmittance of each of the red transmittance characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and the blue transmittance characteristic for the
10 applied voltage for the color liquid crystal display.

Furthermore, a preferable mode is one wherein the voltages or the data are independently changeable.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
15 including:

 a first gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma compensation of compensating a video red signal so as to be suitable to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage in the color liquid crystal display and for outputting
20 a compensated video red signal;

 a second gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma compensation of compensating a video green signal so as to be suitable to a green transmittance characteristic in the applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display and for outputting
25 a compensated video green signal;

 a third gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma compensation of compensating a video blue signal so as to be suitable to a blue transmittance characteristic for the applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display and for outputting

a compensated video blue signal;

a reference voltage generating circuit for supplying respectively reference voltages to the first gamma compensating circuit, the second gamma compensating circuit and the third gamma compensating circuit; and

a data electrode driving circuit for driving corresponding electrodes of the color liquid crystal display based on the compensated video red signal, the compensated green signal and the compensated video blue signal.

10 According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display including:

a first gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma compensation to a video red signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating the video red signal so as to be suitable to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage in the color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated video red signal;

a second gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma compensation to a video green signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating the video green signal so as to be suitable to a green transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated video green signal;

a third gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma

5

10

15

20

25

Furthermore, a preferable mode is one wherein the reference voltages are independently changeable.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display including:

0970884-1000
a gradation power supply circuit for generating a plurality of red gradation voltages, a plurality of green gradation voltages and a plurality of blue gradation voltages used for independently applying a gamma compensation to a video red signal, a video green
10 signal and a video blue signal in order to compensate the video red signal, the video green signal and the video blue signal so as to be suitable to a red transmittance characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage in the color liquid crystal
15 display; and

a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by applying the gamma compensation to a red data, a green data and a blue data and by analog-converting the red data, the green data
20 and the blue data based on the plurality of red gradation voltages, the plurality of green gradation voltages and the plurality of blue gradation voltages to corresponding data electrodes of the color liquid crystal display.

According to a sixth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display including:

a gradation power supply circuit for generating a plurality of red gradation voltages, a plurality of green gradation voltages and a plurality of blue gradation voltages used for independently

applying a gamma compensation to a video red signal, a video green signal and a video blue signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance
5 and a second gamma compensation of compensating the video blue signal so as to be suitable to a blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display; and

a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by
10 applying a gamma compensation to a red data, a green data and a blue data and by analog-converting the red data, the green data and the blue data based the plurality of red gradation voltages, the plurality of green gradation voltages and the plurality of blue gradation voltages to corresponding data electrodes of the
15 color liquid crystal display.

In the forgoing, a preferable mode is one wherein the gradation power supply circuit generates a common gradation voltage to the video red signal, the video green signal and the video blue signal corresponding to an area in which the red
20 transmittance characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and the blue transmittance characteristic for the applied voltage for the color liquid crystal display become an approximate similar characteristic curve.

Also, a preferable mode is one wherein the plurality of red
25 gradation voltages, the plurality of green gradation voltages and the plurality of blue gradation voltages are independently set for each area from a minimum transmittance to a maximum transmittance in each of the red transmittance characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and the blue transmittance

characteristic in the applied voltage in the color liquid crystal display.

Furthermore, a preferable mode is one wherein the plurality of red gradation voltages, the plurality of green gradation
5 voltages and the plurality of blue gradation voltages are independently changeable.

According to a seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display including:

10 a first gamma compensating section for applying a gamma compensation to a digital video red signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating the
15 digital video red signal so as to be suitable to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated digital video red signal;

a second gamma compensating section for applying a gamma compensation to a digital video green signal, the gamma
20 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating the digital video green signal so as to be suitable to a green transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage
25 in the color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated digital video green signal;

a third gamma compensating section for applying a gamma compensation to a digital video blue signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily

giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating the digital video blue signal so as to be suitable to a blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated digital video blue signal; and

a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by analog-converting a compensated red data, a compensated green data and a compensated blue data to corresponding electrodes of the color liquid crystal display.

According to an eighth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display including:

a first gamma compensating section for applying a gamma compensation to a digital video red signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating a video red signal so as to be suitable to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display, the second gamma compensation including a second gamma slight compensation of executing a compensation caused by a difference among a red characteristic, a green characteristic and a blue characteristic and for outputting a compensated video red signal;

a second gamma compensating section for applying a gamma compensation to a digital video green signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily

giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating the video green signal to be suitable to a green transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display, the second gamma compensation including a second gamma slight compensation of executing a compensation caused by a difference among the red characteristic, the green characteristic and the blue characteristic and for outputting a compensated video green signal;

10 a third gamma compensating section for applying a gamma compensation to a digital video blue signal, the gamma compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
15 compensating the video blue signal to be suitable to a blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display, the second gamma compensation including a second gamma slight compensation of executing a compensation caused by a difference among the red characteristic, the green
20 characteristic and the blue characteristic and for outputting a compensated video blue signal;

a gradation power supply circuit for generating a plurality of red gradation voltages, a plurality of green gradation voltages and a plurality of blue gradation voltages used to apply a second
25 gamma rough compensation caused by a similarity among the red characteristic, the green characteristic and the blue characteristic to compensated red data, compensated green data and compensated blue data included in the second gamma compensation making suitable to the red transmittance

characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and the blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display; and

5 a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by applying the gamma rough compensation to the compensated red data, the compensated green data and the compensated blue data and by analog-converting the compensated red data, the compensated green data and the blue data based on the plurality of red gradation
10 voltages, the plurality of green gradation voltages and the plurality of blue gradation voltages to corresponding electrodes of the color liquid crystal display.

In the forgoing, a preferable mode is one wherein the first gamma compensating section, the second gamma compensating section
15 and the third gamma compensating section apply the gamma compensation to the red data, the green data and the blue data by operation processes.

Also, a preferable mode is one wherein the first gamma compensating section, the second gamma compensating section and
20 the third gamma compensating section previously hold the compensated red data, the compensated green data and the compensated blue data which are results of the gamma compensation corresponding to the red data, the green data and the blue data and the compensated red data, the compensated green data and the
25 compensated blue data are read using the red data, the green data and the blue data as reference addresses so as to be corresponded in order to apply the gamma compensation.

Furthermore, a preferable mode is one wherein the first gamma compensating section, the second gamma compensating section

00707015:110700

and the third gamma compensating section independently apply the gamma compensation in each area from a minimum transmittance to a maximum transmittance of each of a red transmittance characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance characteristic for the applied voltage of the color liquid crystal display.

With the above configurations, it is possible to carry out an optimal gamma compensation fully suitable to a characteristic of a color liquid crystal display. Also, though a gradation batter occurs in a specific color among red, green and blue, it is possible to remove the gradation batter.

Also, since the color liquid crystal display is driven based on the compensated video red signal, the compensated video green signal and the compensated video blue signal obtained by independently applying gamma compensations to the video red signal, the video green signal and the video blue signal so as to be suitable to the red transmittance characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and the blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage to the color liquid crystal display, it is possible to carry out an optimal gamma compensation fully suitable to a characteristic of the color liquid crystal display. Thus, it is possible to fully meet a recent need of a high quality image. Also, it is possible to use a color liquid crystal display having a high transmittance characteristic in which maximum luminance are very different concerning red, green and blue. Furthermore, though the gradation batter occurs in a specific color among red, green and blue, a voltage for the gamma compensation concerning the specific color can be changed, therefore, it is possible to remove the gradation batter of the

specific color.

Also, using the common voltage or the common data, the gamma compensation can be applied to the video red signal, the video green signal and the video blue signal corresponding to an area
 5 in which characteristic curves become an approximately similar form in the red transmittance characteristic, the green transmittance characteristic and blue transmittance characteristic, therefore, it is possible to reduce a circuit scale.

10 Further, the first gamma compensating section, the second gamma compensating section and the third gamma compensating section previously memorize the compensated red data, the compensated green data and the compensated blue data corresponding red data, green data and blue data, read the
 15 corresponding compensated red data, the corresponding compensated green data and the corresponding compensated blue data using the red data, the green data. And then, the first gamma compensating section, the second gamma compensating section and the third gamma compensating section apply the blue data as
 20 reference addresses and the gamma compensation, it is possible to execute the gamma compensation at higher speed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 The above and other objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will be more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration

of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic circuit diagram showing an example of an electrical configuration of a gamma compensating circuit in the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display of the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of an electrical configuration of a reference voltage generating circuit in the driving circuit for the color liquid display of the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a schematic circuit diagram showing an example of an electrical configuration of an adder in the reference voltage generating circuit of the first embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a graph showing an example of a relationship between a reference voltage V_{LR} , a reference voltage V_{RR} and a reference voltage V_{HR} used for applying gamma compensation to a video red signal S_{RC} and a compensated video red signal S_{RG} to which gamma compensation is applied in the first embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing an example of an electrical configuration of a reference voltage generating circuit in the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display of the second embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing an example of an electrical

configuration of a gradation power supply circuit and a data electrode driving circuit for the liquid crystal display in the driving circuit of the third embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a graph showing an example of a relationship between red data of eight bits supplied to a DAC in the data electrode driving circuit and red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} and red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} in the third embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display according a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a controlling circuit, a gradation power supply circuit and a data electrode driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display in the driving circuit of the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a graph showing an example of a relationship between compensated red data D_{Rg} of eight bits, compensated green data D_{Gg} of eight bits and compensated blue data D_{Bg} of eight bits supplied to a DAC in the data electrode driving circuit and gradation voltage V_g to gradation voltage V_8 and gradation voltage V_9 to gradation voltage V_{17} in the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display according a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a controlling circuit and a data electrode driving circuit in the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display of the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 16 is a graph showing a relationship between red data

D_R of eight bits and compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits memorized in a ROM in the controlling circuit of the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 17 is a graph showing an example of a relationship between compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits supplied to a DAC in the data electrode driving circuit and gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 and gradation voltage V_9 to gradation voltage V_{17} in the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 18 is a graph showing an example of a relation between red data D_R of eight bits supplied to a DAC in a data electrode driving circuit in a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display and red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} and red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} in a modification of the third embodiment;

Fig. 19 a block diagram showing a first conventional example of an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display;

Fig. 20 a block diagram showing a second conventional example of an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display;

Fig. 21 is a schematic block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a gradation power supply circuit and a data electrode driving circuit in the driving circuit for the conventional color liquid crystal display;

Fig. 22 is a graph showing an example of a V-T characteristic curve in the conventional color liquid crystal display;

Fig. 23 is a graph showing an example of a gamma characteristic curve in the conventional color liquid crystal display; and

Fig. 24 is a graph showing another example of a V-T characteristic curve in the conventional color liquid crystal display.

5

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Best modes for carrying out the present invention will be described in further detail using various embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10

First Embodiment

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit of an analog circuit configuration for a color liquid crystal display 1 according to a first embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 1, the color liquid crystal display 1 is a liquid crystal display of an active matrix driving type using a TFT (Thin Film Transistor) as a switching element.

20

The driving circuit of the color liquid crystal display 1 is mainly provided with clamp circuit 2₁ to clamp circuit 2₃, a reference voltage generating circuit 22, gamma compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₃, polarity inverting circuit 5₁ to polarity inverting circuit 5₃, video amplifier 6₁ to video amplifier 6₃, a timing generating circuit 7, a data electrode driving circuit 8 and a scanning electrode driving circuit 9. That is, the reference voltage generating circuit 22, and gamma compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₃ are provided instead of the reference voltage generating

25

2025-11-10 14:07:30

circuit 3, and gamma compensating circuit 4₁ to gamma compensating circuit 4₃ in a conventional example shown in Fig. 19.

Gamma compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₃, based a reference voltage V_{IR} , a reference voltage V_{MR} , a reference voltage V_{HR} , a reference voltage V_{LG} , a reference voltage V_{MG} , a reference voltage V_{HG} , a reference voltage V_{LB} , a reference voltage V_{MB} and a reference voltage V_{HB} supplied from the reference voltage generating circuit 22, apply gamma compensation to the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} independently in order to give gradients to them and then output the video red signal S_{RG} , the video green signal S_{GG} and the video blue signal S_{BG} . In addition, it is assumed that the gamma compensation in the first embodiment includes a gamma compensation (hereunder, called a first gamma compensation) for giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for a luminance of an input image voluntarily and a gamma compensation (hereunder, called a second gamma compensation) suitable to each of a red V-T characteristic, a green V-T characteristic and a blue V-T characteristic in the color liquid crystal display 1.

Here, Fig. 2 shows an example of an electric configuration of the gamma compensating circuit 21₁. The gamma compensating circuit 21₁ is mainly provided with differential circuit 23₁ to differential circuit 23₃, a voltage follower 24 and a resistor 25.

The differential circuit 23₁ is mainly provided with a transistor Q1 in which the video red signal S_{RC} is applied to a base, a setting voltage V_{GC} is applied to a collector through the resistor 25 and the collector is connected to each collector of a transistor Q3 and a transistor Q5 and an emitter is connected

to a constant current source I1 through a resistor R1 and a transistor Q2 in which the reference voltage V_{LR} is applied to a base, a power supply voltage V_{cc} is applied to a collector, an emitter is connected to the constant current source I1 through a resistor R2. Similarly, a differential circuit 23, is mainly provided with the transistor Q5 in which the video red signal S_{RC} is applied to a base, the setting voltage V_{gc} is applied to a collector through the resistor 25 and the collector is connected to each collector of the transistor Q1 and the transistor Q3 and an emitter is connected to a constant current source I3 through a resistor R3 and a transistor Q4 in which the reference voltage V_{NR} is applied to a base, the power supply voltage the V_{cc} is applied to a collector, an emitter is connected to the constant current source I2 through a resistor R4. Similarly, a differential circuit 23₂ is mainly provided with the transistor Q3 in which the video red signal S_{RC} is applied to a base, the setting voltage V_{gc} is applied to a collector through the resistor 25 and the collector is connected to each collector of the transistor Q1 and the transistor Q5 and an emitter is connected to a constant current source I3 through a resistor R5 and the transistor Q6 in which the reference voltage V_{HR} is applied to a base, the power supply voltage the V_{cc} is applied to a collector, an emitter is connected to the constant current source I3 through a resistor R6. Further, each of the collectors of the transistor Q1, the transistor Q3 and the transistor Q5 is connected to an input terminal of the voltage follower 24. The voltage follower 24 applies buffer to the video red signal S_{RC} which is gamma compensated and outputs it.

The reference voltage generating circuit 22 (Fig. 1), based

on a control signal S_{c1} , a control signal S_{c2} , a control signal S_{c3} and a reference voltage change data D_{RV} supplied from a CPU (Central Processing Unit) not shown, generates the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{MR} , the reference voltage V_{HR} , the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MG} , the reference voltage V_{HG} , the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} used for gamma compensating the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} and supplies these reference voltages to gamma compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₃.

Next, Fig. 3 is an example of an electric configuration of the reference voltage generating circuit 22. The reference voltage generating circuit 22 is mainly provided with a DAC 25, a reference voltage supply source 26, adder 27₁ to adder 27₃, and switch 28₁ to switch 28₃.

The DAC 25 converts the reference voltage change data D_{RV} supplied from the CPU (not shown) into analog change voltage V_i to analog voltage V_s and then respectively supplies analog change voltage V_i to analog change voltage V_s to each of first input terminals of adder 27₁ to adder 27₃. The reference voltage supply source 26 is configured by connecting in parallel a pair of a resistor R11 and a resistor R12 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R13 and a resistor R14 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R15 and a resistor R16 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R17 and a resistor R18 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R19 and a resistor R20 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R21 and a resistor R22 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R23 and a resistor R24 lengthwise connected, a pair of a resistor R25 and a resistor R26 lengthwise connected, and

a pair of a resistor R27 and a resistor R28 lengthwise connected and by inserting these pairs between the reference voltage V_{REF} and ground. Nine voltages generating at connection points of nine pairs of resistors in parallel are respectively supplied to second

5 input terminals of the adder 27_1 through the 27_9 as a fixed reference voltage V_{LRF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{MRF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{HRF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{LGF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{MGF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{HGF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{LBF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} , a fixed reference

10 voltage V_{HBF} and are respectively applied to first selection terminals Ta of switch 28_1 to switch 28_9 .

Adder 27_1 to adder 27_9 , respectively add the analog change voltage V_1 to analog change voltage V_9 , supplied from the corresponding first input terminals Ta to the fixed reference

15 voltage V_{LRF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{MRF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{HRF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{LGF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{MGF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{HGF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{LBF} , to the fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} , and the fixed reference voltage V_{HBF} and respectively apply an addition result

20 $(V_{LRF}+V_1)$, an addition result $(V_{MRF}+V_2)$, an addition result $(V_{HRF}+V_3)$, an addition result $(V_{LGF}+V_4)$, an addition result $(V_{MGF}+V_5)$, an addition result $(V_{HGF}+V_6)$, an addition result $(V_{LBF}+V_7)$, an addition result $(V_{MBF}+V_8)$ and an addition result $(V_{HBF}+V_9)$ (which are not shown) to second selection terminals Tb of switch 28_1 to switch

25 28_9 , so as to be corresponded.

Next, Fig. 4 shows an example of an electrical configuration of the adder 27_1 . The adder 27_1 is mainly provided with a variable resistor VR1, resistor R31 to resistor R36 having a same resistance value and an operational amplifier OP. In addition,

adder 27₂ to adder 27₃ are approximately similar to the adder 27₁ concerning the electrical configuration and operation except that supplied fixed reference voltage and change voltage are different, therefore, explanations thereof will be omitted.

- 5 Each of switch 28₁ to switch 28₉ is switched from a common terminal Tc to the first selection terminal Ta or the selection terminal Tb based on a control signal S_{C1}, a control signal S_{C2} or a control signal S_{C3} supplied from the CPU (not shown) and supply the fixed reference voltage V_{LRF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{MRF},
 10 the fixed reference voltage V_{HRF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{LGF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{HGF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{HGF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{LGF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{LBF}, the fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} and the fixed reference voltage V_{HBF} or the addition result (V_{LRF}+V₁), the addition result (V_{MRF}+V₂), the addition result (V_{HRF}+V₃), the
 15 addition result (V_{LGF}+V₄), the addition result (V_{HGF}+V₅), the addition result (V_{HGF}+V₆), the addition result (V_{LBF}+V₇), the addition result (V_{MBF}+V₈) and the addition result (V_{HBF}+V₉) which are not shown, as the reference voltage V_{LR}, the reference voltage V_{MR}, the reference voltage V_{HR}, the reference voltage V_{LG}, the
 20 reference voltage V_{MG}, the reference voltage V_{HG}, the reference voltage V_{LB}, the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} to gamma compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₉.

- Next, explanations will be given of operations of gamma
 25 compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₉ and the reference voltage generating reference circuit 22 which has features of the present invention in operations of the above-mentioned driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 with reference to Fig. 5.

Figure 5 is a graph showing an example of a relationship between the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{HR} and the reference voltage V_{HR} used to apply the gamma compensation to the video red signal S_{RG} and a gamma compensated video red signal S_{RC} . First, the reference voltage V_{LR} is set near a minimum voltage value (a black level) of the video red signal S_{RC} , the reference voltage V_{HR} is set near a maximum voltage value (a white level) of the video red signal S_{RC} and the reference voltage V_{HR} is set at a half-tone (gray) of the video red signal S_{RC} . In particular, concerning the reference voltage V_{HR} , for example, when the color liquid crystal display 1 has a V-T characteristic shown in Fig. 22 (curve a), the reference voltage V_{HR} is set to 1.0V so as to obtain a maximum transmittance T (maximum luminance) instead of 1.7V of the conventional voltage, and, for example, when the color liquid crystal display 1 has a V-T characteristic shown in Fig. 24 (curve a), the reference voltage V_{HR} is set to 1.0V so as to obtain a maximum transmittance T (maximum luminance).

In addition, the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MG} and the reference voltage V_{HG} for applying the gamma compensation to the video green signal S_{GC} and the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} for applying the gamma compensation to the video green signal S_{BC} are set so that an area from a minimum luminance (a minimum transmittance) to a maximum transmittance of a corresponding V-T characteristic can be fully used. In other words, for example, when the color liquid crystal display 1 has the V-T characteristic as shown in Fig. 22 (curve b), the reference voltage V_{LG} is set to approximate 1.0V in order to obtain a maximum transmittance (a maximum luminance) instead of approximate 1.7V of the

conventional voltage, and when the color liquid crystal display 1 has a V-T characteristic as shown in Fig. 24 (curve b), the reference voltage V_{LG} is set to approximate 1.8V in order to obtain a maximum transmittance (a maximum luminance, a peak point).
 5 Similarly, for example, when the color liquid crystal display 1 has a V-T characteristic to shown in Fig. 22 (curve c), the reference voltage V_{LB} is set to approximate 1.5V in order to obtain a maximum transmittance (a maximum luminance) instead of approximate 1.7V of the conventional voltage, and when the color
 10 liquid crystal display 1 has a V-T characteristic to shown in Fig. 24 (curve c), the reference voltage V_{LB} is set to approximate 2.0V in order to obtain a maximum transmittance (a maximum luminance, a peak point).

In brief, the first embodiment is characterized in that each
 15 difference among a red V-T characteristic, a green V-T characteristic and a blue V-T characteristic in the color liquid crystal display 1 is considered and the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{NR} , the reference voltage V_{HR} , the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MG} , the reference voltage V_{HG} ,
 20 the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{NB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} are set so that a range from a maximum luminance to a minimum luminance of each V-T characteristic can be fully used.

Next, for example, when a non-active control signal S_{C1} is
 25 supplied from the CPU (not shown), the common terminals Tc of switch 28₁ to switch 28₃ shown in Fig. 3 are connected to the first selection terminals Ta, therefore, the fixed reference voltage V_{LRF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{NRF} and the fixed reference voltage V_{HRF} supplied from the reference voltage supply source 26

are directly supplied to the gamma compensating circuit 21₁ shown in Fig. 1 as the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{NR} and the reference voltage V_{HR} . With this operation, the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the
 5 second gamma compensation is applied to the video red signal S_{RC} based on the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{NR} and the reference voltage V_{HR} in the gamma compensating circuit 21₁ independently of the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} , and thereby a gradient is given. Then, the video red
 10 signal S_{RC} is output as a video red signal S_{RG} .

In addition, please refer to Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. Hei 6-205340 disclosing details of the operation of the gamma compensating circuit 21₁.

Similarly, for example, when a non-active control signal S_{C2}
 15 is supplied from the CPU (not shown), the common terminals Tc of switch 28₄ to switch 28₆ shown in Fig. 3 are connected to the first selection terminals Ta, therefore, the fixed reference voltage V_{LGF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{HGF} and the fixed reference voltage V_{HGF} supplied from the reference voltage supply source 26
 20 are directly supplied to the gamma compensating circuit 21₂ shown in Fig. 1 as the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{NG} and the reference voltage V_{HG} . With this operation, the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation is applied to the video red signal S_{GC}
 25 based on the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{NG} and the reference voltage V_{HG} in the gamma compensating circuit 21₂ independently of the video red signal S_{RC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} , and thereby a gradient is given. Then, the video green signal S_{GC} is output as a video green signal S_{GG} .

Similarly, for example, when a non-active control signal S_{c3} is supplied from the CPU (not shown), the common terminals Tc of switch 28, to switch 28, shown in Fig. 3 are connected to the first selection terminal Ta, therefore, the fixed reference voltage V_{LBF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} and the fixed reference voltage V_{HBF} supplied from the reference voltage supply source 26 are directly supplied to the gamma compensating circuit 21, shown in Fig. 1 as the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} . With this operation, the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation is applied to the video blue signal S_{BC} based on the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} in the gamma compensating circuit 21, independently of the video red signal S_{RC} and the video green signal S_{GC} , and thereby a gradient is given. Then, the video blue signal S_{BC} is output as a video blue signal S_{BC} .

As another case, for example, when an active control signal S_{c1} and a reference voltage change data D_{RV} are supplied from the CPU (not shown), the DAC 25 converts the reference voltage change data D_{RV} into analog change voltage V_1 to analog change voltage V_3 and supplies to respective input terminal of adder 27₁ to adder 27₃. With this operation, each of adder 27₁ to adder 27₃ adds each of the fixed reference voltage V_{LRF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{HRF} supplied to the corresponding first input terminal to each of change voltage V_1 to change voltage V_3 , supplied to the corresponding second input terminal and applies each of the addition result $(V_{LRF}+V_1)$, the addition result $(V_{MBF}+V_2)$ and the addition result $(V_{HRF}+V_3)$, to each of the second selection terminals Tb of switch 28₁ to switch 28₃. Further, since the common

terminal Tc of switch 28₁ to switch 28₃ are connected to the second selection terminal Tb, the addition result ($V_{LRF}+V_1$), the addition result ($V_{MRF}+V_2$) and the addition result ($V_{HRE}+V_3$) are supplied to the gamma compensating circuit 21₁ as the reference voltage V_{LR} ,
 5 the reference voltage V_{MR} and the reference voltage V_{HR} . With this operation, the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation is applied to the video red signal S_{RC} in the gamma compensating circuit 21₁ based on the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{MR} , the
 10 reference voltage V_{HR} which are finely adjusted in order to change a change quantity (incline) of a voltage level of the video red signal S_{RG} for the reference voltage V_{LR} , the reference voltage V_{MR} and the reference voltage V_{HR} independently of the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} , and thereby a gradient
 15 is given. Then, the video red signal S_{RC} is output as a video red signal S_{RG} .

Similarly, for example, when an active control signal S_{C2} and a reference voltage change data D_{RV} are supplied from the CPU (not shown), the DAC 25 converts the reference voltage change data
 20 D_{RV} into analog change voltage V_1 to analog change voltage V_6 , and supplies them to respective input terminals of adder 27₁ to adder 27₆. With this operation, each of adder 27₄ to adder 27₆ adds each of the fixed reference voltage V_{LGF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{MGF} and the fixed reference voltage V_{HGF} supplied to the
 25 corresponding first input terminal to each of change voltage V_4 , to change voltage V_6 supplied to the corresponding second input terminal and applies each of the addition result ($V_{LGF}+V_4$), the addition result ($V_{MGF}+V_5$) and the addition result ($V_{HGF}+V_6$) to each of the second selection terminals Tb of switch 28₄ to switch 28₆.

Further, since the common terminals Tc of switch 28₄ to switch 28₆ are connected to the second selection terminal Tb, the addition result $(V_{LGF}+V_4)$, the addition result $(V_{MGF}+V_5)$ and the addition result $(V_{HGF}+V_6)$ are supplied to the gamma compensating circuit 21₂ as the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MG} and the reference voltage V_{HG} . With this operation, the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation is applied to the video green signal S_{gc} in the gamma compensating circuit 21₂ based on the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MG} are the reference voltage V_{MG} which are finely adjusted in order to a change quantity (incline) of a voltage level of the video red signal S_{rg} to the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MG} and the reference voltage V_{HG} independently of the video red signal S_{rc} and the video blue signal S_{bc} , and thereby a gradient is given. Then, the video green signal S_{gc} is output as a video green signal S_{gg} .

Similarly, for example, when an active control signal S_{c3} and a reference voltage change data D_{rv} are supplied from the CPU (not shown), the DAC 25 converts the reference voltage change data D_{rv} into analog change voltage V_1 to analog change voltage V_9 and supplies to respective input terminals of adder 27₁ to adder 27₉. With this operation, each of adder 27₁ to adder 27₉ adds each of the fixed reference voltage V_{LBF} , the fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} and the fixed reference voltage V_{HBF} supplied to the corresponding first input terminal to each of change voltage V_1 to change voltage V_9 supplied to the corresponding second input terminal and applies each of the addition result $(V_{LBF}+V_1)$, the addition result $(V_{MBF}+V_2)$ and the addition result $(V_{HBF}+V_3)$, each of the second selection terminals Tb of switch 28₁ to switch 28₉. Further, since the common

terminals Tc of switch 28₇ to switch 28₈, are connected to the second selection terminals Tb, the addition result ($V_{LBF}+V_7$), the addition result ($V_{MBF}+V_8$) and the addition result ($V_{HBF}+V_9$) are supplied to the gamma compensating circuit 21₃ as the reference voltage V_{LB} ,
 5 the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} . With this operation, the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation is applied to the video blue signal S_{BC} in the gamma compensating circuit 21₃ based on the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the
 10 reference voltage V_{HB} which are finely adjusted in order to change a change quantity (incline) of a voltage level of the video red signal S_{RC} to the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} independently of the video red signal S_{RC} and the video green signal S_{GC} , and thereby a gradient is given.
 15 Then, the video blue signal S_{BC} is output as a video blue signal S_{BC} .

As above described, in the first embodiment, in gamma compensating circuit 21₁ to gamma compensating circuit 21₃, each range from a maximum luminance to a minimum luminance of each of
 20 the red V-T characteristic, the green V-T characteristic and the blue V-T characteristic in the color liquid crystal display 1 are fully considered, the gamma compensation is independently applied to the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video blue signal S_{BC} based on the reference voltage V_{LRF} the
 25 reference voltage V_{HR} , the reference voltage V_{HR} , the reference voltage V_{LG} , the reference voltage V_{HG} , the reference voltage V_{HB} , the reference voltage V_{LB} , the reference voltage V_{MB} and the reference voltage V_{HB} which are fixed or finely adjusted, and a gradient is given. Accordingly, an optimal gamma compensation can

be carried out and a reproduced image of a good gradation can be obtained. As a result, it is possible to meet a recent request of a high quality image. Furthermore, it is fully available to the color liquid crystal display 1 having a V-T characteristic of a high transmittance shown in Fig. 24.

In addition, when a gradation batter occurs in a specific color among red, green and blue, the CPU (not shown) supplies reference voltage change data for changing reference voltage (any one of the reference voltage V_L , the reference voltage V_M and the reference voltage V_H) corresponding to a color range in which the gradation batter occurs (near the white level, near gray or near the black level) and the active control signal S_{ci} to the reference voltage generating circuit 22, and thereby this gradation batter can be removed.

Second Embodiment

Next, explanations will be given of the second embodiment according to the present invention.

Figure 6 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 6, same numerals are given to corresponding parts in Fig. 1 and the explanations thereof are omitted.

In the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 shown in Fig. 6, instead of the reference voltage generating circuit 22 shown in Fig. 1, a reference voltage generating circuit 31 is provided.

Figure 7 is a block diagram showing one example of an

electrical configuration of the reference voltage generating circuit 31. In Fig. 7, same numerals are given to corresponding parts in Fig. 3 and the explanations thereof are omitted. In the reference voltage generating circuit 31 shown in Fig. 7, instead of the DAC 25 and the reference voltage supply source 26 shown in Fig. 3, a DAC 32 and a reference voltage supply source 33 are provided.

The DAC 32 converts a reference voltage change data D_{RV} supplied from a CPU (not shown) into an analog change voltage V_1 , an analog change voltage V_2 , an analog change voltage V_3 , an analog change voltage V_4 , an analog change voltage V_5 , an analog change voltage V_6 , an analog change voltage V_7 and an analog change voltage V_8 and supplies them to respective first input terminals of an adder 27₁, an adder 27₂, an adder 27₃, an adder 27₄, an adder 27₅, an adder 27₆, an adder 27₇ and an adder 27₈. In the reference voltage supply source 33, an resistor R17 and an resistor R18 lengthwise connected and an resistor R23 and an resistor R24 lengthwise connected are removed from the reference voltage supply source 26 shown in Fig. 3. Seven voltages generating at connection points of seven pairs of resistors lengthwise connected are respectively supplied to second input terminals of the adder 27₁, the adder 27₂, the adder 27₃, the adder 27₄, the adder 27₅, the adder 27₆, the adder 27₇ and the adder 27₈ as a fixed reference voltage V_{LRF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{MRF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{HRF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{MSF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{HSF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{MBF} , a fixed reference voltage V_{HBF} and are applied to respective first selection terminals Ta of a switch 28₁, a switch 28₂, a switch 28₃, a switch 28₄, a switch 28₅, a switch 28₆, a switch 28₇ and a switch 28₈.

Further, in the reference voltage generating circuit 31

shown in Fig. 7, an adder 27₄ and an adder 27, and an switch 28₄ and an switch 28, shown in Fig. 3 are removed, and a control signal S_{c4} is supplied from the CPU (not shown) to the switch 28₁.

Next, in the second embodiment, reasons are given of the above-mentioned configuration. As understood from Fig. 22 and Fig. 24, there are differences in a range in which a transmittance T is high concerning each of a red V-T characteristics, a green V-T characteristic and a blue V-T characteristic in the color liquid crystal display 1, however, there is little difference in a range in which the transmittance T is low. So, in the second embodiment, in order to reduce a circuit scale, as gamma compensation for the video red signal S_{rc} , gamma compensation for the video green signal S_{gc} and gamma compensation for the video blue signal S_{bc} corresponding to the range in which the transmittance T is low, a similar gamma compensation is applied to the video red signal S_{rc} , the video green signal S_{gc} and the video blue signal S_{bc} using a common reference voltage V_L . In addition, it is assumed that gamma compensation in the second embodiment includes a first gamma compensation and a second gamma compensation.

Further, operations are similar to those of the first embodiment except the gamma compensation using the common reference voltage V_L , therefore, explanations thereof are omitted.

As above described, according to the second embodiment, in the range in which there is no difference of the V-T characteristic and the transmittance T is low, the gamma compensation is applied using the common reference voltage V_L in order to give a gradient, therefore, a circuit scale can be reduced in addition to effects obtained from the configuration according to the first

embodiment.

Third Embodiment

5 Next, explanations will be given of the third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit of a digital circuit configuration for a color liquid crystal display 1 according to
10 the third embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 8, same numerals are given to corresponding parts in Fig. 20 and the explanations thereof are omitted.

In the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 shown in Fig. 8, instead of a controlling circuit 11, a gradation
15 power supply circuit 12 and a data electrode driving circuit 13 shown in Fig. 20, a controlling circuit 41, a gradation power supply circuit 42 and a data electrode driving circuit 43 are provided.

The controlling circuit 41 is, for example, an ASIC, and
20 supplies red data D_R of eight bits, green data D_G of eight bits, blue data D_B of eight bits supplied from outside to the data electrode driving circuit 43 and generates a polarity inverting pulse POL for alternately driving a horizontal scanning pulse P_H , a vertical scanning pulse P_V and the color liquid crystal display
25 1 to supply the polarity inverting pulse POL to the data electrode driving circuit 43 and a scanning electrode driving circuit 14. Further, the controlling circuit 41 independently applies gamma compensation to the red data D_R , the green data D_G and the blue data D_B , and thereby supplies red gradation voltage data D_{GR} , green

gradation voltage data D_{Gg} and blue gradation voltage data D_{Gb} to the gradation power supply circuit 42. In addition, it is assumed that the gamma compensation in the third embodiment includes a first gamma compensation and a second gamma compensation.

5 The gradation power supply circuit 42, as shown in Fig. 9, is mainly provided with a DAC 44₁, a DAC 44₂ and a DAC 44₃ and voltage follower 45₁ to voltage follower 45₅₄. The DAC 44₁ converts the red gradation voltage data D_{Gr} supplied from the controlling circuit 41 into analog red gradation voltage V_{R0} to analog red gradation voltage V_{R17} and supplies them to voltage follower 45₁ to voltage follower 45₁₈. Similarly, the DAC 44₂ converts the green gradation voltage data D_{Gg} supplied from the controlling circuit 41 into analog green gradation voltage V_{G0} to analog green gradation voltage V_{G17} and supplies them to voltage follower 45₁₉ to voltage follower 45₃₆. The DAC 44₃ converts the blue gradation voltage data D_{Gb} supplied from the controlling circuit 41 into analog blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to analog blue gradation voltage V_{B17} and supplies them to voltage follower 45₃₇ to voltage follower 45₅₄. Voltage follower 45₁ to voltage follower 45₅₄ applies buffer to red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} , green gradation voltage V_{G0} to green gradation voltage V_{G17} and blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B17} for the gamma compensation and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 43.

25 The data electrode drive circuit 43, as shown in Fig. 9, is mainly provided with a MPX 46₁, a MPX 46₂ and a MPX 46₃, a DAC 47₁ of eight bits, a DAC 47₂ of eight bits and a DAC 47₃ of eight bits and voltage follower 48₁ to voltage follower 48₃₈₄. In addition, in a real data electrode driving circuit, a shift register, a data

register, a latch, a level shifter and a like are provided at a front step of a DAC, however, there is no relationship between features of the present invention and these elements and operations, therefore, explanations thereof are omitted.

5 The MPX 46₁ switches a group of red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} over a group of red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} in red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} supplied from the gradation power supply circuit 42 based on the polarity inverting pulse POL supplied from the controlling circuit 41 and supplies any one of the groups to the DAC 47₁. Similarly, the MPX 46₂ switches a group of green gradation voltage V_{G0} to green gradation voltage V_{G8} over a group of red gradation voltage V_{G9} to red gradation voltage V_{G17} in red gradation voltage V_{G0} to red gradation voltage V_{G17} supplied from the gradation power supply circuit 42 based on the polarity inverting pulse POL supplied from the controlling circuit 41 and supplies any one of the groups to the DAC 47₂. The MPX 46₃ switches a group of blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B8} over a group of blue gradation voltage V_{B9} to the blue gradation voltage V_{B17} in blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B17} supplied from the gradation power supply circuit 42 based on the polarity inverting pulse POL supplied from the controlling circuit 41 and supplies any one of the groups to the DAC 47₃.

The DAC 47₁, based on the group of red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} or the group of red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17}, applies the gamma compensation to the red data D_R of eight bits supplied from the controlling circuit 41 so as to give a gradient to the red data D_R, converts the red data D_R into an analog data red signal and then supplies

the analog data red signal to voltage follower 48₁ to voltage follower 48₃₈₂. Here, Fig. 10 shows an example of a relationship between the red data D_R (indicated by hexadecimal number (HEX)) of eight bits supplied to the DAC 47₁ and red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} or red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} . As understood from Fig. 10, in order to apply the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation to the red data D_R so as to give a gradient to the red data D_R , the group of red gradation voltage V_{R0} to the red gradation voltage V_{R8} or the group of red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} which has a nonlinear voltage value is supplied to the DAC 47₁.

Similarly, The DAC 47₂, based on the group of green gradation voltage V_{G0} to green gradation voltage V_{G8} or the group of green gradation voltage V_{G9} to green gradation voltage V_{G17} , applies the gamma compensation to the green data D_G of eight bits supplied from the controlling circuit 41 so as to give a gradient to the green data D_G , converts the green data D_G into an analog data green signal and then supplies the analog data green signal to voltage follower 48₁₂₉ to voltage follower 48₂₅₆. Not shown, however, in order to apply the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation to the green data D_G so as to give a gradient to the red data D_G , the group of green gradation voltage V_{G0} to green gradation voltage V_{G8} or the group of green gradation voltage V_{G9} to green gradation voltage V_{G17} which has a nonlinear voltage value is supplied to the DAC 47₂.

Similarly, The DAC 47₃, based on the group of blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B8} or the group of blue gradation voltage V_{B9} to blue gradation voltage V_{B17} , applies the

gamma compensation to the blue data D_b of eight bits supplied from the controlling circuit 41 so as to give gradient to the blue data D_b , converts the blue data D_b into an analog data blue signal and then supplies the analog data blue signal to voltage follower 48₂₅₇,
 5 to voltage follower 48₃₈₄. Not shown, however, in order to apply the gamma compensation including the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation to the blue data D_b so as to give a gradient to the blue data D_b , the group of blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B8} or the group of blue gradation
 10 voltage V_{B9} to blue gradation voltage VG_{B17} which has a nonlinear voltage value is supplied to the DAC 47₃.

Voltage follower 48₁ to voltage follower 48₃₈₄ apply buffer to the data red signal, the data green signal and the data blue signal supplied from DAC 47₁ to DAC 47₃ and apply these signals
 15 to corresponding data electrodes of the color liquid crystal display 1.

Next, explanations will be given of operations of the controlling circuit 41, the gradation power supply circuit 42 and the data electrode driving circuit 43 which are features of the
 20 present invention in operations of the driving circuit for the liquid crystal display 1.

First, the controlling circuit 41 supplies the red data DR of eight bits, the green data D_g of eight bits and the blue data D_b of eight bits supplied from the outside to the data electrode
 25 driving circuit 43 and supplies the red gradation voltage data D_{gr} , the green gradation voltage data D_{gs} and the blue gradation voltage data D_{gb} which are considered in order to fully use a range of the V-T characteristic from the minimum luminance to maximum luminance for each of red, green and blue in the color liquid

crystal display 1 to the gradation power supply circuit 42. The gradation power supply circuit 42 analog-converts the red gradation voltage data D_{GR} , the green gradation voltage data D_{GG} and the blue gradation voltage data D_{GB} , and then applies buffer
 5 to these data and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 43 as red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} , green gradation voltage V_{G0} to green gradation voltage V_{G17} and blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B17} .

Accordingly, the data electrode driving circuit 43, based
 10 on the group of red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} or the group of red gradation voltage V_{R9} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} , the group of green gradation voltage V_{G0} to the green gradation voltage V_{G8} or the group of green gradation voltage V_{G9} to green gradation voltage V_{G17} and the group of blue gradation
 15 voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B8} or the group of blue gradation voltage V_{B9} to blue gradation voltage V_{B17} , applies the gamma compensation to the red data D_R of eight bits, the green data D_G of eight bits and the blue data D_B of eight bits so as to give gradient to these data and analog-converts the data red
 20 signal, the data green signal and the data blue signal and then applies these signals to the corresponding data electrodes in the color liquid crystal display 1 after applying buffer.

As above described, according to the third embodiment, approximately similar effects of the first embodiment can be
 25 obtained, that is, in digital circuit configuration, it is possible to give a gradient by applying an optimal gamma compensation, to obtain a reproduced image of fine gradation and to use the color liquid crystal display 1 fully even if it has a V-T characteristic of a high transmittance.

Further, when a gradation batter occurs in a specific color among red, green and blue, the controlling circuit 41 supplies the gradation voltage data D_0 changed in order to change a gradation voltage (any one of the gradation voltage V_0 to the gradation voltage V_{17}) corresponding to a color area in which the gradation batter occurs (any one of near white level, near gray and near black level) to the gradation power supply circuit 42, and thereby the gradation batter can be removed.

10 Fourth Embodiment

Next, explanations will be given of the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 11 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit of a digital circuit configuration for the color liquid crystal display 1 according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 11, same numerals are given to corresponding parts in Fig. 8 and the explanations thereof are omitted. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display shown 1 in Fig. 11 is provided with a controlling circuit 51, a gradation power supply circuit 52 and the data electrode driving circuit 53 instead of the controlling circuit 41, the gradation power supply circuit 42 and the data electrode driving circuit 43 in Fig. 8.

25 The controlling circuit 51, for example, is an ASIC, and, as shown in Fig. 12, is mainly provided with a controlling section 54 and gamma compensating section 55₁ to gamma compensating section 55₃. The controlling section 54 generates a horizontal scanning pulse P_H , a vertical scanning pulse P_V and a polarity

inverting pulse POL for alternatively driving the color liquid crystal display 1 and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 53 and a scanning electrode driving circuit 14 and supplies a control signal S_{cr} , a control signal S_{cg} and a control

5 signal S_{cb} for controlling gamma compensating section 55₁ to gamma compensating section 55₁. The gamma compensating section 55₁ to gamma compensating section 55₁ applies the gamma compensation independently to red data D_R , green data D_G and blue data D_B supplied from the outside by operational processes based on the control

10 signal S_{cr} , the control signal S_{cg} and the control signal S_{cb} supplied from the controlling section 54 and gives a gradient to these data, and then respective compensation results are supplied to the data electrode driving circuit 53 as a compensated red data D_{RG} , a compensated green data D_{GG} and a compensated blue data D_{BG} .

15 In addition, the gamma compensation in gamma compensating section 55₁ to gamma compensating section 55₁ includes the first compensation and second compensation, and further includes a second slight compensation caused by differences among red, green and blue not fully compensated by a gamma rough compensation

20 (described later) common to red, green and blue in the second gamma compensation.

The gradation power supply circuit 52, as shown in Fig. 12, is provided with resistor 56₁ to resistor 56₁, lengthwise connected between reference voltage V_{REF} and ground and voltage follower 57₁

25 to voltage follower 57₁₇, each of an input terminal is connected to a connection point of the adjacent resistor. The gradation power supply circuit 52 applies buffer to gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_{17} set for the second gamma rough compensation and supplies them to the data electrode driving

circuit 53.

The data electrode driving circuit 53, as shown in Fig. 12, is mainly provided with a MPX 58, a DAC 59 of eight bits and voltage follower 60₁ to voltage follower 60₃₈₄. In addition, in a real data electrode driving circuit, a shift register, a data register, a latch, a level shifter and a like are provided at a front step of the DAC, however, since there are no direct relationships between the features of the present invention and these elements and operations, the explanations thereof are omitted.

10 The MPX 58 switches the group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 and the group of gradation voltage V_8 to gradation voltage V_{17} , among gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_{17} , supplied from the gradation power supply circuit 52 based on the polarity inverting pulse POL supplied from the
15 controlling circuit 51 and supplies it to the DAC 59. The DAC 59 applies the second gamma rough compensation to a compensated red data D_{rg} of eight bits, a compensated green data D_{ag} of eight bits and a compensated blue data D_{bg} of eight bits based on the group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 and the group of
20 gradation voltage V_8 to gradation voltage V_{17} , supplied from the MPX 58, converts these data into an analog data red signal, an analog data green signal and an analog data blue signal and supplies these signals to corresponding voltage follower 60₁ to corresponding voltage follower 60₃₈₄. The voltage follower 60₁ to
25 the voltage follower 60₃₈₄ apply buffer to the data red signal, the data green signal and the data blue signal supplied from the DAC 59 and apply these signals to the color liquid crystal display 1.

In addition, the gamma compensation in the DAC 59 is the

second gamma rough compensation common to red, green and blue in the second gamma compensation. As the second gamma rough compensation common to red, green and blue, for example, when the color liquid crystal display 1 has the V-T characteristic shown in Fig. 22 (curve a to curve c), the V-T characteristic curve obtained by averaging curve a to curve c is assumed, gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_{17} , are set so that the second gamma rough compensation suitable to the assumed V-T characteristic curve is applied to the compensated red data D_{RG} , the compensated green data D_{GG} and the compensated blue data D_{BG} . In this case, the gamma slight compensation is applied to differences between the assumed V-T characteristic curve and curve a to curve c in gamma compensating section 55₁ to gamma compensating section 55₃.

Here, Fig. 13 shows an example of a relationship between the compensated red data D_{RG} of eight bits, the compensated green data D_{GG} of eight bits and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of eight bits (indicated by hexadecimal number (HEX)) and gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 and gradation voltage V_9 to gradation voltage V_{17} . As understood from Fig. 13, in order to apply the second gamma rough compensation to the compensated red data D_{RG} , the compensated green data D_{GG} and the compensated blue data D_{BG} , the group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 or gradation voltage V_9 to gradation voltage V_{17} which have nonlinear voltage values for the compensated red data D_{RG} , the compensated green data D_{GG} and the compensated blue data D_{BG} is supplied to the DAC 59.

Next, explanations will be given of operations in the controlling circuit 51, the gradation power supply circuit 52 and the data electrode driving circuit 53 which are features of the

present invention in the operations of the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1.

First, the controlling circuit 51 independently applies the first gamma compensation and the second gamma slight compensation to the red data D_R of eight bits, the green data D_G of eight bits and the blue data D_B of eight bits supplied from the outside by an operational process to give a gradient to these data, and then each of compensation results are supplied to the data electrode driving circuit 53 as the compensated red data D_{RG} , the compensated green data D_{GG} and the compensated blue data D_{BG} . The gradation power supply circuit 52 applies buffer to gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_{17} , set for the second gamma rough compensation and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 53.

Accordingly, the data electrode driving circuit 53 applies the second gamma rough compensation to the compensated red data D_{RG} of eight bits, the compensated green data D_{GG} of eight bits and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of eight bits supplied from the controlling circuit 51 based on the group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 or the group of gradation voltage V_9 to gradation voltage V_{17} , analog-converts these data into a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal, and then applies buffer to these data so as to apply them to corresponding electrodes.

As above described, since the controlling circuit 51 executes the first gamma compensation and the second gamma slight compensation according to the fourth embodiment and the data electrode driving circuit 53 executes the second gamma rough compensation, two MPXs and two DACs can be reduced compared with

the third embodiment and effects approximately similar to the third embodiment can be obtained and a circuit scale can be reduced.

5

Fifth Embodiment

Next, explanations will be given of the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 14 is a block diagram showing an electrical configuration of a driving circuit of a digital circuit configuration for the color liquid crystal display 1 according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 14, same numerals are given to corresponding parts in Fig. 11 and explanations thereof are omitted. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1 shown in Fig. 14 is provided with a controlling circuit 61 and the data electrode driving circuit 62 instead of the controlling circuit 51, the gradation power supply circuit 52 and the data electrode drive circuit 53 in Fig. 11.

The controlling circuit 61, for example, is an ASIC, and, as shown in Fig. 15, is mainly provided with a controlling section 63 and ROM 64₁ to ROM 55₃. The controlling section 61 generates a horizontal scanning pulse P_H, a vertical scanning pulse P_V and a polarity inverting pulse POL for alternatively driving the color liquid crystal display 1 and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 62 and the scanning electrode driving circuit 14 and supplies a control signal S_{CH}, a control signal S_{CG} and a control signal S_{CB} for controlling ROM 64₁ to ROM 64₃.

The ROM 64₁ to the ROM 64₃ are look-up tables, in order to

give a gradient to data by applying gamma compensation independently to red data D_R of eight bits, green data D_G of eight bits and blue data D_B of eight bits supplied from outside, previously memorized compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, 5 compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits which are respective compensated results and, when the red data D_R of eight bits, the green data D_G of eight bits and the blue data D_B of eight bits and the control signal S_{CR} , the control signal S_{CG} and the control signal S_{CB} are supplied from 10 the controlling section 63, reads the corresponding compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, the corresponding compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and the corresponding compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits using the red data D_R , the green data D_G and the blue data D_B as referring addresses and supplies them to the data 15 electrode driving circuit 62. In addition, the gamma compensation in ROM 64₁ to ROM 64₃ includes the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation.

Here, Fig. 16 shows an example of a relationship between the red data D_R of eight bits stored in the ROM 64₁ and the compensated 20 red data D_{RG} of ten bits. Not shown, however, ROM 64₂ and ROM 64₃ also memorize the green data D_G , the compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits corresponding to the blue data D_B and the compensated blue data D_{BG} similarly to Fig. 16.

The data electrode driving circuit 62, as shown in Fig. 15, 25 is mainly provided with a gradation voltage supply source 65, a MPX 66, a DAC 59 of 10 bits and voltage follower 68₁ to voltage follower 68₃₄. In addition, in the real data electrode driving circuit, a shift register, a data register, a latch, a level shifter and a like are provided at a front step of a DAC, however,

since there are no direct relationships between the features of the present invention and these elements and operations, the explanations thereof are omitted.

The gradation voltage supply source 65 is provided with resistor 69₁ to resistor 69₅ lengthwise connected between a reference voltage V_{REF} and a ground and supplies a gradation voltage V_0 , a gradation voltage V_8 , a gradation voltage V_9 and a gradation voltage V_{17} for converting the compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, the compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits generating at connection points of adjacent resistors into an analog red signal, an analog green signal and an analog blue signal to the MPX 66.

The MPX 66 switches the group of the gradation voltage V_0 and the gradation voltage V_8 and the group of the gradation voltage V_9 and the gradation voltage V_{17} among the gradation voltage V_0 , the gradation voltage V_8 , the gradation voltage V_9 and the gradation voltage V_{17} supplied from the gradation voltage supply source 65 based on the polarity inverting pulse POL supplied from the controlling circuit 61 and supplies it to DAC 67.

The DAC 67 converts the compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, the compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits into an analog red signal, an analog green signal and an analog blue signal based on the group of gradation voltage V_0 and the gradation voltage V_8 and the group of gradation voltage V_9 and the gradation voltage V_{17} supplied from the MPX 66 and supplies these signals to corresponding voltage follower 60₁ to corresponding voltage follower 60₃₈₄. The voltage follower 60₁ to voltage follower 60₃₈₄ applies buffer to the data red signal, the data green signal and the data blue signal supplied

from the DAC 66 and apply these signals to the color liquid crystal display 1.

Here, Fig. 17 shows an example of a relationship between the compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, the compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits (indicated by hexadecimal number (HEX)) and gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 and gradation voltage V_8 to gradation voltage V_{17} . As understood from Fig. 17, the group of gradation voltage V_0 to gradation voltage V_8 or the group of gradation voltage V_8 to gradation voltage V_{17} , which have nonlinear data values for the compensated red data D_{RG} , the compensated green data D_{GG} and the compensated blue data D_{BG} is supplied to the DAC 67.

Next, explanations will be given of operations in the controlling circuit 61 and the data electrode driving circuit 62 which are features of the present invention in the operations of the driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display 1.

First, the controlling section 63 in the controlling circuit 61 supplies the control signal S_{CR} , the control signal S_{CG} and the control signal S_{CB} , reads the compensated red data D_{RG} , the compensated green data D_{GG} and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits using the red data D_R of eight bits, the green data D_G of eight bits and the blue data D_B of eight bits supplied from the outside as referring addresses and supplies them to the data electrode driving circuit 62.

Accordingly, the data electrode driving circuit 62 analog-converts the compensated red data D_{RG} of ten bits, the compensated green data D_{GG} of ten bits and the compensated blue data D_{BG} of ten bits supplied from the controlling circuit 61 based on the group of the gradation voltage V_0 and the gradation voltage

V_8 , or the group of the gradation voltage V_9 , and the gradation voltage V_{17} , into a data red signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal, and then applies buffer to these data so as to apply them to corresponding electrodes.

5 As above described, since the controlling circuit 61 executes the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation according to the fifth embodiment and the gradation power supply circuit 52 can be omitted compared with the fourth embodiment and effects approximately similar to the fourth
10 embodiment can be obtained and a circuit scale can be reduced.

Also, according to fifth embodiment, only the compensated red data D_{R0} , the compensated green data D_{G0} and the compensated blue data read from ROM 64₁ to ROM 64₃, therefore, it is possible to execute gamma compensation at higher speed than the gamma
15 compensation using the operational process as described in the fourth embodiment.

It is apparent that the present invention is not limited to the above embodiments but may be changed and modified without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

20 For example, in each of the above embodiments, the present invention is applied to a color liquid crystal display 1 of a normally white type, however, the present invention is not limited to this and may be applied to a color liquid crystal display of a normally black type in which a transmittance is low in a state
25 that no voltage is applied. In this case, for example, in the third embodiment, not Fig. 10 but Fig. 18 shows a relationship between the red data D_R of eight bits supplied to the DAC 47₁ and the group of red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R8} and the group of red gradation voltage V_{R5} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} .

00707815-110700

In another embodiment, the reference voltage and the gradation voltage, storage contents in ROM 64₁ to ROM 64₃, or a like may be changed so as to be suitable to the color liquid crystal display of the normally black type.

5 Also, in the above embodiments, the present invention is applied to the color liquid crystal display 1 of the active matrix driving type using TFT as a switch element, however, the present invention is not limited to this and may be applied any color liquid crystal display having any configuration and any function.

10 Also, the first gamma compensation and the second gamma slight compensation are applied by the operation process in the fourth embodiment and the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation are applied by reading data from the ROMs in the fifth embodiment, however, the present invention is not
15 limited to this.

For example, in the fourth embodiment, the first gamma compensation and the second gamma slight compensation may be applied by reading data from a ROM and in the fifth embodiment, the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation
20 may be applied by an operation process.

Also, Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Hei 10-313416 discloses that, concerning the first gamma compensation and the second gamma compensation, in the gamma characteristic of the color liquid crystal display 1, a gamma compensation may be
25 applied to a curve part by reading data from a ROM, a RAM and a like and a gamma compensation may be applied to a linear part by an operation process.

Also, in the second embodiment, concerning the driving circuit of the analog configuration, the gamma compensation is

applied using the common reference voltage for the video red signal S_{RC} , the video green signal S_{GC} and the video green signal S_{BC} corresponding no difference area in each of the red V-T characteristic, the green V-T characteristic and the blue V-T characteristic of the color liquid crystal display 1, and therefore, circuit scale can be reduced. It is also possible to use this technique for a driving circuit of a digital circuit configuration.

For example, in the gradation power supply circuit 42 shown in Fig. 9, since only one gradation voltage may be generated concerning a same voltage value in among red gradation voltage V_{R0} to red gradation voltage V_{R17} , green gradation voltage V_{G0} to green gradation voltage V_{G17} and blue gradation voltage V_{B0} to blue gradation voltage V_{B17} , scale of the DAC 44 and number of voltage followers 45 for generating two other gradation voltage can be reduced.

Also, in each of the above-mentioned embodiments, the first gamma compensation is that a gamma compensation is applied to give a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image to a luminance of an input image, however, in addition to the gamma compensation suitable to the gamma characteristic of the CRT display (gamma is approximately 2.2), a gamma compensation different from the gamma characteristic of the CRT display and suitable another gamma characteristic may be applied. For example, when various commodities are sold via a television broadcast or an internet, the first gamma compensation is applied so as to match a color and a design of a real commodity with those displayed on the liquid crystal display.

Furthermore, in each of the above-mentioned embodiments, the

first gamma compensation always is applied, however, only the second gamma compensation may be applied.

09707835 110700

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A driving method for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a step of applying gamma compensations making suitable to
4 a red transmittance characteristic, a green transmittance
5 characteristic and a blue transmittance characteristic for an
6 applied voltage of said color liquid crystal display to a video
7 red signal, a video green signal and a video blue signal
8 independently in order to obtain a compensated video red signal,
9 a compensated video green signal and a compensated blue signal;
10 and

11 a step of driving said color liquid crystal display based
12 on said compensated video red signal, said compensated video green
13 signal and said compensated blue signal.

1 2. The driving method for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 1, wherein said gamma compensations are applied
3 using a common voltage or a common data to said video red signal,
4 said video green signal and said video blue signal corresponding
5 to an area in which said red transmittance characteristic, said
6 green transmittance characteristic and said blue transmittance
7 characteristic for said applied voltage for said color liquid
8 crystal display become an approximate similar characteristic
9 curve.

1 3. The driving method for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 1, wherein voltages or data used for said gamma
3 compensations are independently set in an area from a minimum

00707616-110760

4 transmittance to a maximum transmittance of each of said red
5 transmittance characteristic, said green transmittance
6 characteristic and said blue transmittance characteristic for
7 said applied voltage for said color liquid crystal display.

1 4. The driving method for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 3, wherein said voltages or said data are
3 independently changeable.

1 5. A driving method for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a step of applying gamma compensations, each of said gamma
4 compensations including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
5 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image to an
6 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of making
7 suitable to a red transmittance characteristic, a green
8 transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance
9 characteristic for an applied voltage of said color liquid crystal
10 display to a video red signal, a video green signal and a video
11 blue signal independently in order to obtain a compensated video
12 red signal, a compensated video green signal and a compensated
13 blue signal; and

14 a step of driving said color liquid crystal display based
15 on said compensated video red signal, said compensated video green
16 signal and said compensated blue signal.

1 6. The driving method for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 5, wherein said gamma compensations are applied
3 using a common voltage or a common data to said video red signal,
4 said video green signal and said video blue signal corresponding

5 to an area in which said red transmittance characteristic, said
6 green transmittance characteristic and said blue transmittance
7 characteristic for said applied voltage for said color liquid
8 crystal display become an approximate similar characteristic
9 curve.

1 7. The driving method for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 5, wherein voltages or data used for said gamma
3 compensations are independently set in an area from a minimum
4 transmittance to a maximum transmittance of each of said red
5 transmittance characteristic, said green transmittance
6 characteristic and said blue transmittance characteristic for
7 said applied voltage for said color liquid crystal display.

1 8. The driving method for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 7, wherein said voltages or said data are
3 independently changeable.

1 9. A driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a first gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma
4 compensation of compensating a video red signal so as to be
5 suitable to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied
6 voltage in said color liquid crystal display and for outputting
7 a compensated video red signal;

1 a second gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma
2 compensation of compensating a video green signal so as to be
3 suitable to a green transmittance characteristic for said applied
4 voltage in said color liquid crystal display and for outputting
5 a compensated video green signal;

6 a third gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma
7 compensation of compensating a video blue signal so as to be
8 suitable to a blue transmittance characteristic for said applied
9 voltage of said color liquid crystal display and for outputting
10 a compensated video blue signal;

11 a reference voltage generating circuit for supplying
12 respectively reference voltages to said first gamma compensating
13 circuit, said second gamma compensating circuit and said third
14 gamma compensating circuit; and

15 a data electrode driving circuit for driving corresponding
16 electrodes of said color liquid crystal display based on said
17 compensated video red signal, said compensated green signal and
18 said compensated video blue signal.

1 10. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 9, wherein said reference voltage generating
3 circuit supplies a common reference voltage to said video red
4 signal, said video green signal and said video blue signal
5 corresponding an area in which said red transmittance
6 characteristic, said green transmittance characteristic and said
7 blue transmittance characteristic for said applied voltage in
8 said color liquid crystal display become an approximate similar
9 characteristic curve.

1 11. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 9, wherein said reference voltages are
3 independently set for each area from a minimum transmittance to
4 a maximum transmittance in each of said red transmittance
5 characteristic, said green transmittance characteristic and said
6 blue transmittance characteristic for said applied voltage in

0070815-10700

7 said color liquid crystal display.

1 12. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 11, wherein said reference voltages
3 are independently changeable.

1 13. A driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a first gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma
4 compensation to a video red signal, said gamma compensation
5 including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a
6 luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image
7 luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating said
8 video red signal so as to be suitable to a red transmittance
9 characteristic for an applied voltage in said color liquid crystal
10 display and for outputting a compensated video red signal;

11 a second gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma
12 compensation to a video green signal, said gamma compensation
13 including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a
14 luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image
15 luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating said
16 video green signal so as to be suitable to a green transmittance
17 characteristic for an applied voltage of said color liquid crystal
18 display and for outputting a compensated video green signal;

19 a third gamma compensating circuit for applying a gamma
20 compensation to a video blue signal, said gamma compensation
21 including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a
22 luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image
23 luminance and a second gamma compensation of compensating said
24 video blue signal so as to be suitable to a blue transmittance

00707015 140700

25 characteristic for an applied voltage of said color liquid crystal
26 display and for outputting a compensated video blue signal;

27 a reference voltage generating circuit for supplying
28 respectively reference voltages to said first gamma compensating
29 circuit, said second gamma compensating circuit and said third
30 gamma compensating circuit; and

31 a data electrode driving circuit for driving corresponding
32 electrodes in said color liquid crystal display based on said
33 compensated video red signal, said compensated video green signal
34 and said compensated video blue signal.

00707816.110700
1 14. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 13, wherein said reference voltage generating
3 circuit supplies a common reference voltage to said video red
4 signal, said video green signal and said video blue signal
5 corresponding an area in which said red transmittance
6 characteristic, said green transmittance characteristic and said
7 blue transmittance characteristic for said applied voltage in
8 said color liquid crystal display become an approximate similar
9 characteristic curve.

1 15. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 13, wherein said reference voltages are
3 independently set for each area from a minimum transmittance to
4 a maximum transmittance in each of said red transmittance
5 characteristic, said green transmittance characteristic and said
6 blue transmittance characteristic for said applied voltage in
7 said color liquid crystal display.

1 16. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display

2 according to Claim 15, wherein said reference voltages are
3 independently changeable.

1 17. A driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a gradation power supply circuit for generating a plurality
4 of red gradation voltages, a plurality of green gradation voltages
5 and a plurality of blue gradation voltages used for independently
6 applying a gamma compensation to a video red signal, a video green
7 signal and a video blue signal in order to compensate said video
8 red signal, said video green signal and said video blue signal
9 so as to be suitable to a red transmittance characteristic, a green
10 transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance
11 characteristic for an applied voltage in said color liquid crystal
12 display; and

13 a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red
14 signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by
15 applying said gamma compensation to said red data, said green data
16 and said blue data and by analog-converting said red data, said
17 green data and said blue data based said plurality of red gradation
18 voltages, said plurality of green gradation voltages and said
19 plurality of blue gradation voltages to corresponding data
20 electrodes of said color liquid crystal display.

1 18. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 17, wherein said gradation power supply circuit
3 generates a common gradation voltage to said video red signal,
4 said video green signal and said video blue signal corresponding
5 an area in which said red transmittance characteristic, said green
6 transmittance characteristic and said blue transmittance

00707815-110720

7 characteristic for said applied voltage in said color liquid
8 crystal display become an approximate similar characteristic
9 curve.

1 19. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 17, wherein said plurality of red gradation
3 voltages, said plurality of green gradation voltages and said
4 plurality of blue gradation voltages are independently set for
5 each area from a minimum transmittance to a maximum transmittance
6 in each of said red transmittance characteristic, said green
7 transmittance characteristic and said blue transmittance
8 characteristic for said applied voltage in said color liquid
9 crystal display.

1 20. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 17, wherein said plurality of red gradation
3 voltages, said plurality of green gradation voltages and said
4 plurality of blue gradation voltages are independently
5 changeable.

1 21. A driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a gradation power supply circuit for generating a plurality
4 of red gradation voltages, a plurality of green gradation voltages
5 and a plurality of blue gradation voltages used for independently
6 applying a gamma compensation to a video red signal, a video green
7 signal and a video blue signal, said gamma compensation including
8 a first gamma compensation of voluntarily giving a luminance
9 characteristic of a reproduced image for an input image luminance
10 and a second gamma compensation of compensating said video blue

11 signal so as to be suitable to a blue transmittance characteristic
12 for an applied voltage of said color liquid crystal display; and
13 a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red
14 signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by
15 applying said gamma compensation to said red data, said green data
16 and said blue data and by analog-converting said red data, said
17 green data and said blue data based said plurality of red gradation
18 voltages, said plurality of green gradation voltages and said
19 plurality of blue gradation voltages to corresponding data
20 electrodes of said color liquid crystal display.

09707645-10740
1 22. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 21, wherein said gradation power supply circuit
3 generates a common gradation voltage to said video red signal,
4 said video green signal and said video blue signal corresponding
5 an area in which said red transmittance characteristic, said green
6 transmittance characteristic and said blue transmittance
7 characteristic for said applied voltage in said color liquid
8 crystal display become an approximate similar characteristic
9 curve.

1 23. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 21, wherein said plurality of red gradation
3 voltages, said plurality of green gradation voltages and said
4 plurality of blue gradation voltages are independently set for
5 each area from a minimum transmittance to a maximum transmittance
6 in each of said red transmittance characteristic, said green
7 transmittance characteristic and said blue transmittance
8 characteristic for said applied voltage in said color liquid
9 crystal display.

1 24. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal display
2 according to Claim 21, wherein said plurality of red gradation
3 voltages, said plurality of green gradation voltages and said
4 plurality of blue gradation voltages are independently
5 changeable.

1 25. A driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a first gamma compensating section for applying a gamma
4 compensation to a digital video red signal, said gamma
5 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
6 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an
7 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
8 compensating said digital video red signal so as to be suitable
9 to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of
10 said color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated
11 digital video red signal;

12 a second gamma compensating section for applying a gamma
13 compensation to a digital video green signal, said gamma
14 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
15 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an
16 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
17 compensating said digital video green signal so as to be suitable
18 to a green transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage
19 in said color liquid crystal display and for outputting a
20 compensated digital video green signal;

21 a third gamma compensating section for applying a gamma
22 compensation to a digital video blue signal, said gamma
23 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
24 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an

25 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
26 compensating said digital video blue signal so as to be suitable
27 to a blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of
28 said color liquid crystal display and for outputting a compensated
29 digital video blue signal; and

30 a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red
31 signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by
32 analog-converting said compensated red data, said compensated
33 green data and said blue data to corresponding electrodes of said
34 color liquid crystal display.

1 26. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 25, wherein said first gamma
3 compensating section, said second gamma compensating section and
4 said third gamma compensating section apply said gamma
5 compensation to said red data, said green data and said blue data
6 by operation processes.

1 27. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 25, wherein said first gamma
3 compensating section, said second gamma compensating section and
4 said third gamma compensating section previously hold said
5 compensated red data, said compensated green data and said
6 compensated blue data which are results of said gamma compensation
7 corresponding to said red data, said green data and said blue data
8 and said compensated red data, said compensated green data and
9 said compensated blue data are read using said red data, said green
10 data and said blue data as reference addresses so as to be
11 corresponded in order to apply said gamma compensation.

1 28. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 25, wherein said first gamma
3 compensating section, said second gamma compensating section and
4 said third gamma compensating section independently apply said
5 gamma compensation in each area from a minimum transmittance to
6 a maximum transmittance of each of a red transmittance
7 characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue
8 transmittance characteristic for said applied voltage of said
9 color liquid crystal display.

1 29. A driving circuit for a color liquid crystal display
2 comprising:

3 a first gamma compensating section for applying a gamma
4 compensation to a digital video red signal, said gamma
5 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
6 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an
7 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
8 compensating said digital video red signal so as to be suitable
9 to a red transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of
10 said color liquid crystal display, said second gamma compensation
11 including a second gamma slight compensation of executing a
12 compensation caused by a difference among a red characteristic,
13 a green characteristic and a blue characteristic and for
14 outputting a compensated video red signal;

15 a second gamma compensating section for applying a gamma
16 compensation to a digital video green signal, said gamma
17 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
18 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an
19 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
20 compensating said digital video green signal to be suitable to

00707816-10700

21 a green transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of
22 said color liquid crystal display, said second gamma compensation
23 including a second gamma slight compensation of executing a
24 compensation caused by a difference among said red characteristic,
25 said green characteristic and said blue characteristic and for
26 outputting a compensated digital video green signal;

27 a third gamma compensating section for applying a gamma
28 compensation to a digital video blue signal, said gamma
29 compensation including a first gamma compensation of voluntarily
30 giving a luminance characteristic of a reproduced image for an
31 input image luminance and a second gamma compensation of
32 compensating said digital video blue signal to be suitable to a
33 blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of said
34 color liquid crystal display, said second gamma compensation
35 including a second gamma slight compensation of executing a
36 compensation caused by a difference among a red characteristic,
37 a green characteristic and a blue characteristic and for
38 outputting a compensated digital video blue signal;

39 a gradation power supply circuit for generating a plurality
40 of red gradation voltages, a plurality of green gradation voltages
41 and a plurality of blue gradation voltages used to apply a second
42 gamma rough compensation caused by a similarity among said red
43 characteristic, said green characteristic and said blue
44 characteristic to said compensated red data, said compensated
45 green data and said compensated blue data included in said second
46 gamma compensation making suitable to said red transmittance
47 characteristic, said green transmittance characteristic and said
48 blue transmittance characteristic for an applied voltage of said
49 color liquid crystal display; and

50 a data electrode driving circuit for applying a data red

00707045.110700

51 signal, a data green signal and a data blue signal obtained by
52 applying said gamma rough compensation to said compensated red
53 data, said compensated green data and said compensated blue data
54 and by analog-converting said compensated red data, said
55 compensated green data and said compensated blue data based on
56 said plurality of red gradation voltages, said plurality of green
57 gradation voltages and said plurality of blue gradation voltages
58 to corresponding electrodes of said color liquid crystal display.

1 30. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 29, wherein said first gamma
3 compensating section, said second gamma compensating section and
4 said third gamma compensating section apply said gamma
5 compensation to said red data, said green data and said blue data
6 by operation processes.

1 31. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 29, wherein said first gamma
3 compensating section, said second gamma compensating section and
4 said third gamma compensating section previously hold said
5 compensated red data, said compensated green data and said
6 compensated blue data which are results of said gamma compensation
7 corresponding to said red data, said green data and said blue data
8 and said compensated red data, said compensated green data and
9 said compensated blue data are read using said red data, said green
10 data and said blue data as reference addresses so as to be
11 corresponded in order to apply said gamma compensation.

1 32. The driving circuit for the color liquid crystal
2 display according to Claim 29, wherein said first gamma

3 compensating section, said second gamma compensating section and
4 said third gamma compensating section independently apply said
5 gamma compensation in each area from a minimum transmittance to
6 a maximum transmittance of each of a red transmittance
7 characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue
8 transmittance characteristic for said applied voltage of said
9 color liquid crystal display.

00707015-10700

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A driving method for a color liquid crystal display which drives the color liquid crystal display based on a video red signal, a video green signal and a video blue signal by independently applying a gamma compensation to a clamped video red signal, a clamped video green signal and a clamped video blue signal in gamma compensating circuits in order to make suitable to a red transmittance characteristic, a green transmittance characteristic and a blue transmittance characteristic. With this operation, it is possible to carry out an optimal gamma compensation suitable to a characteristic of the color liquid crystal display and to remove a gradation bather occurring in a specific color.

FIG. 1

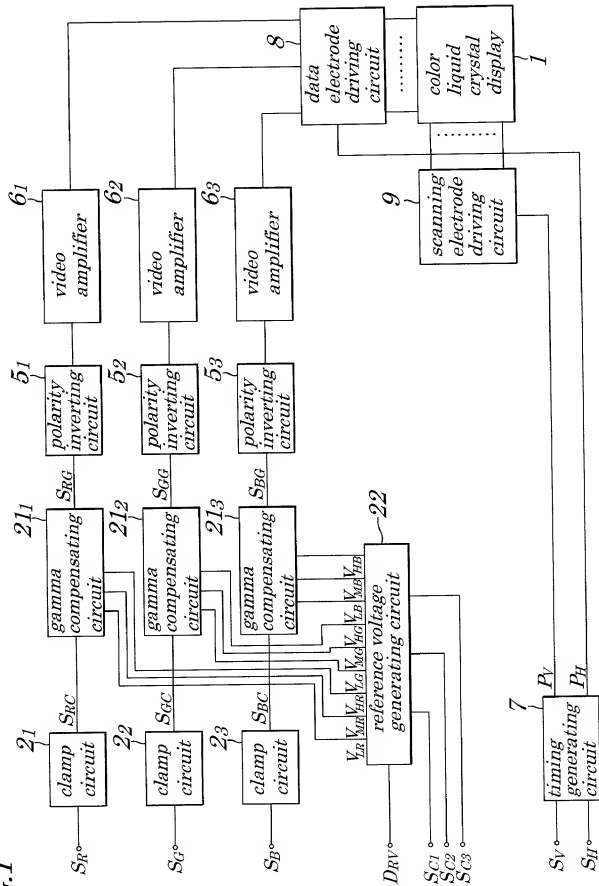


FIG. 2

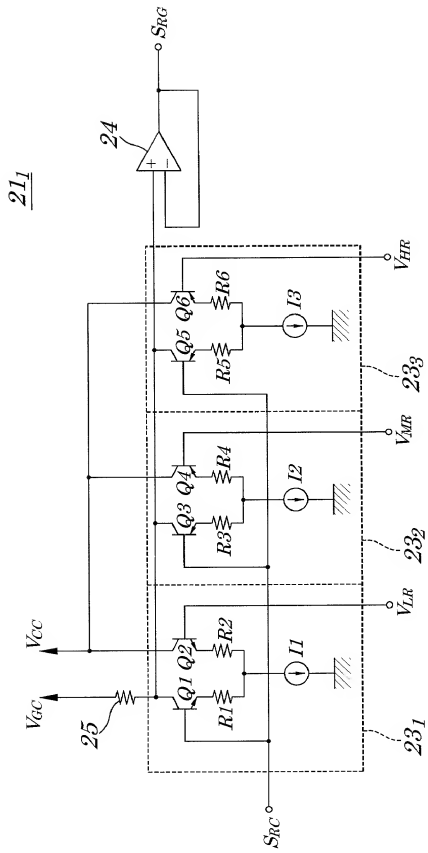


FIG. 3

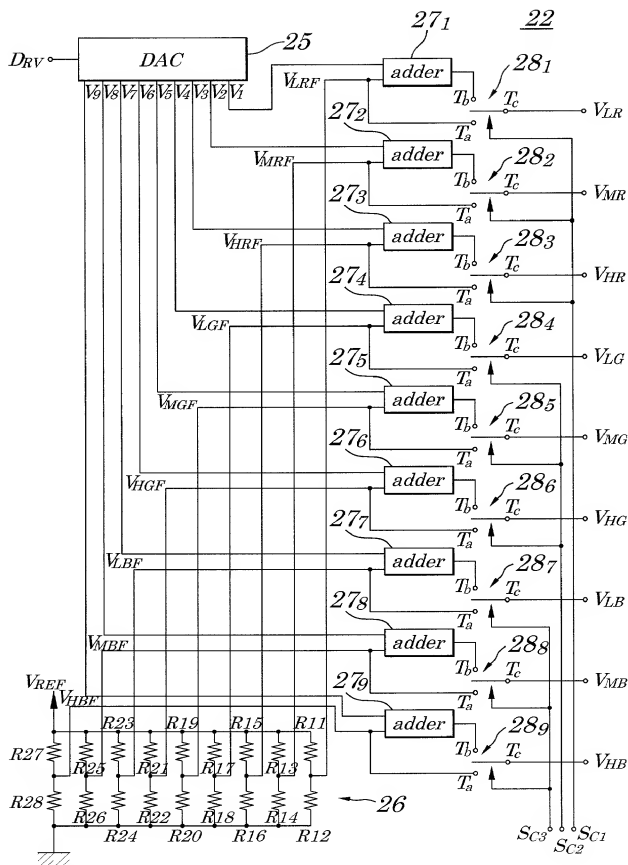


FIG.4

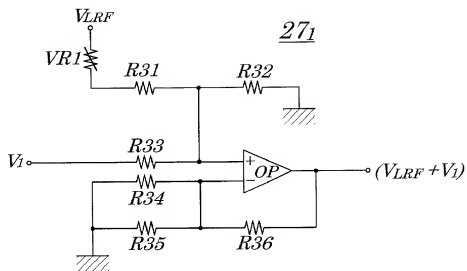


FIG.5

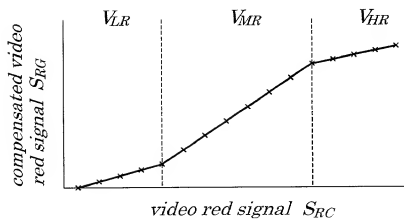


FIG. 6

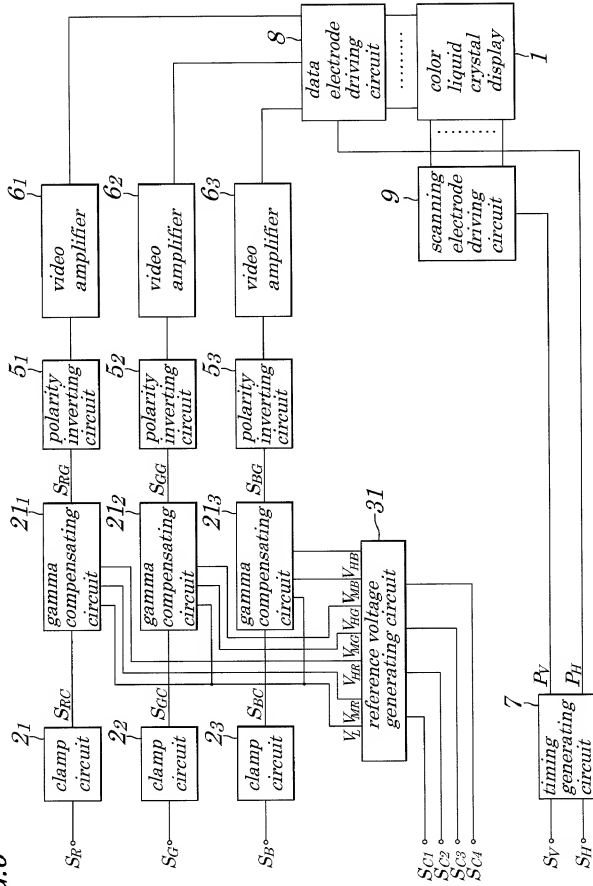


FIG. 7

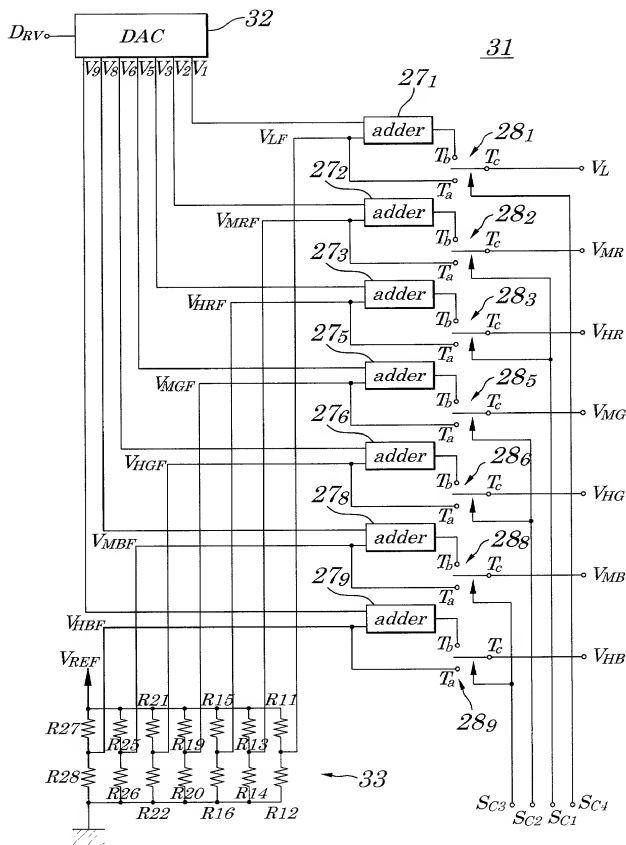


FIG. 8

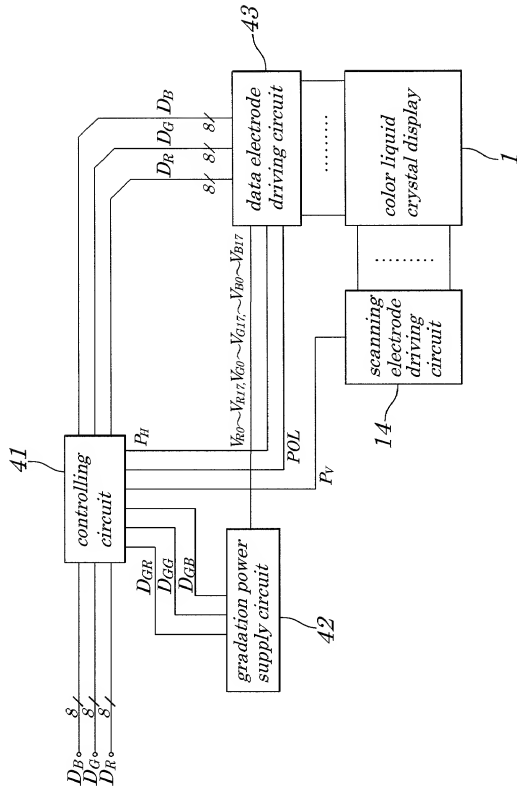


FIG. 9

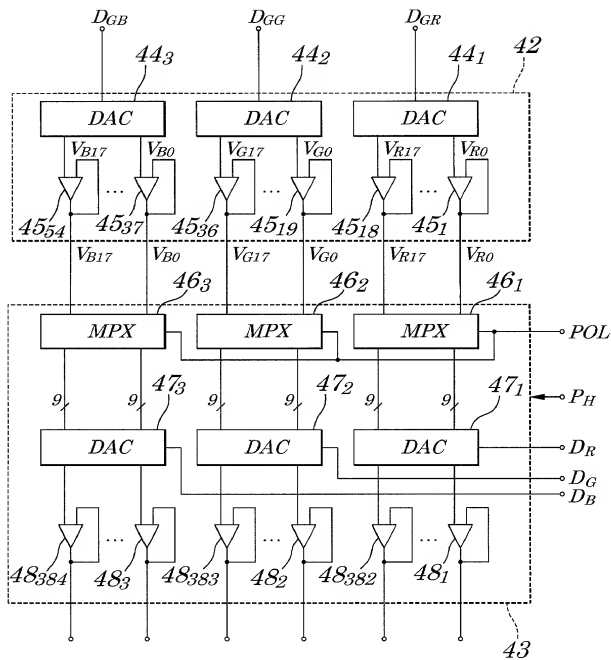


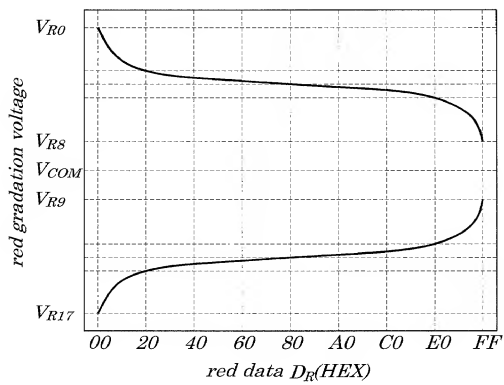
FIG.10

FIG. 11

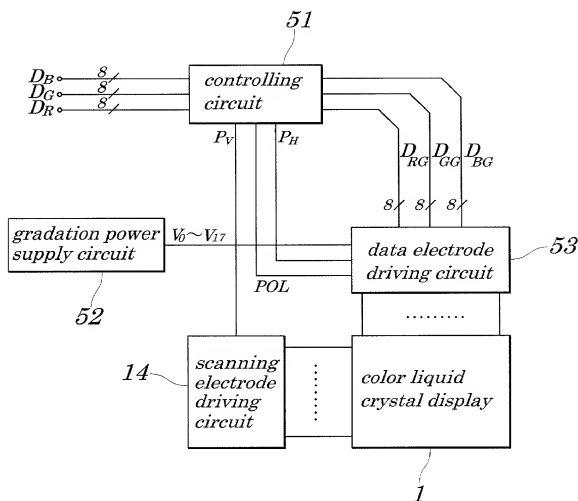


FIG.12

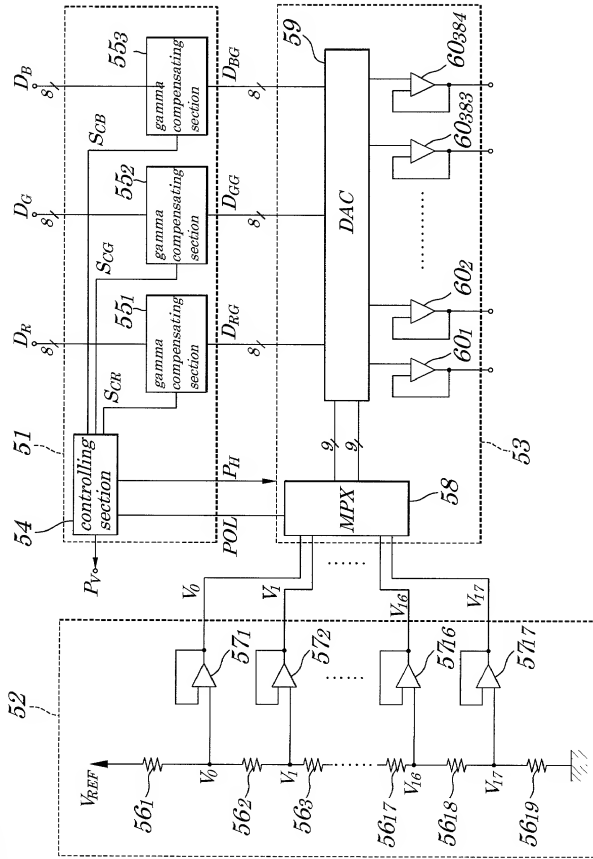


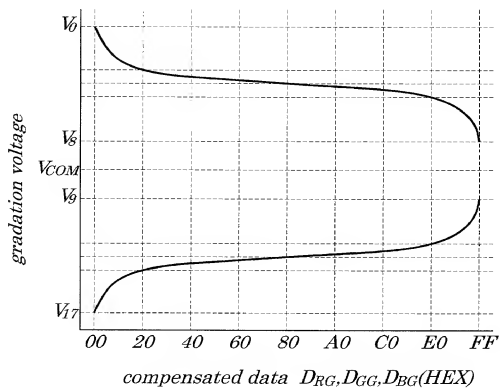
FIG.13

FIG. 14

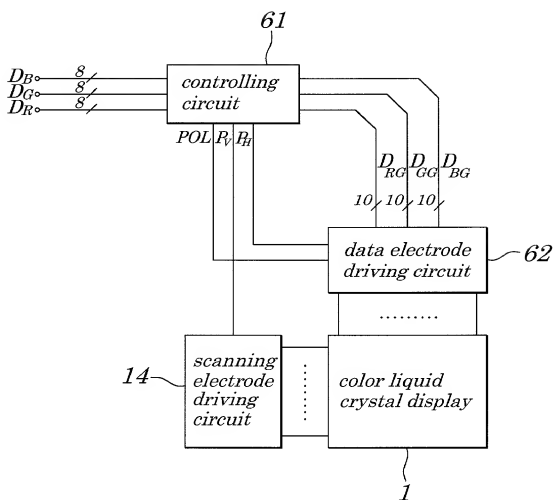


FIG. 15

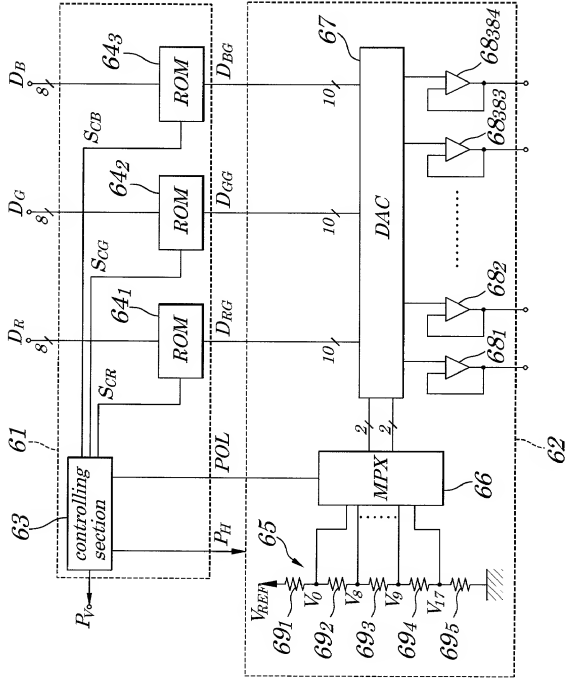


FIG.16

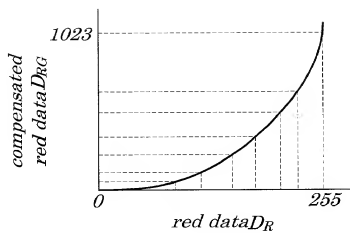


FIG.17

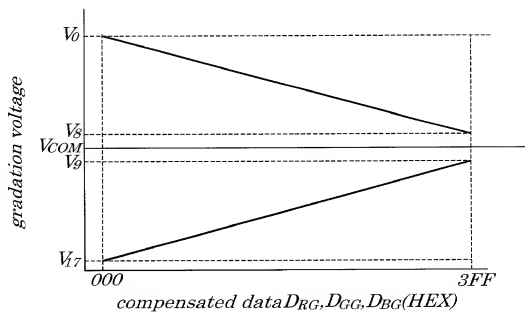


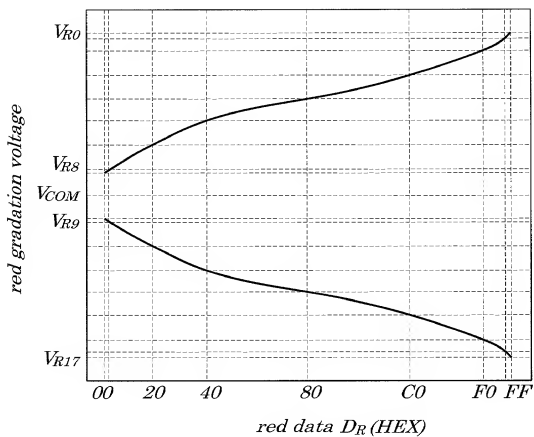
FIG.18

FIG. 19 (PRIOR ART)

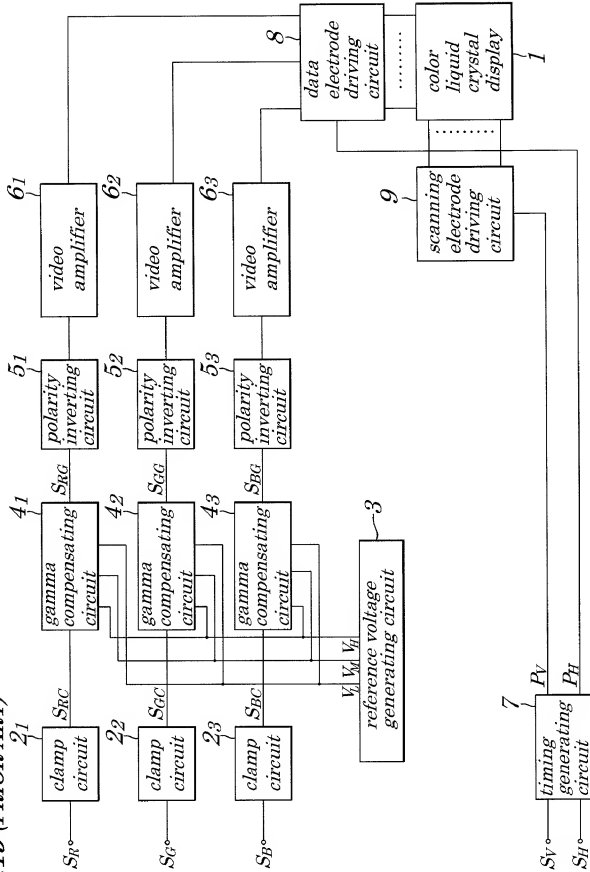


FIG. 20 (PRIOR ART)

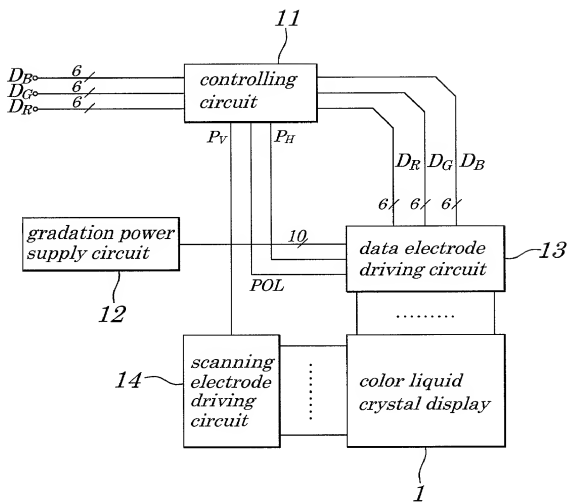


FIG. 21

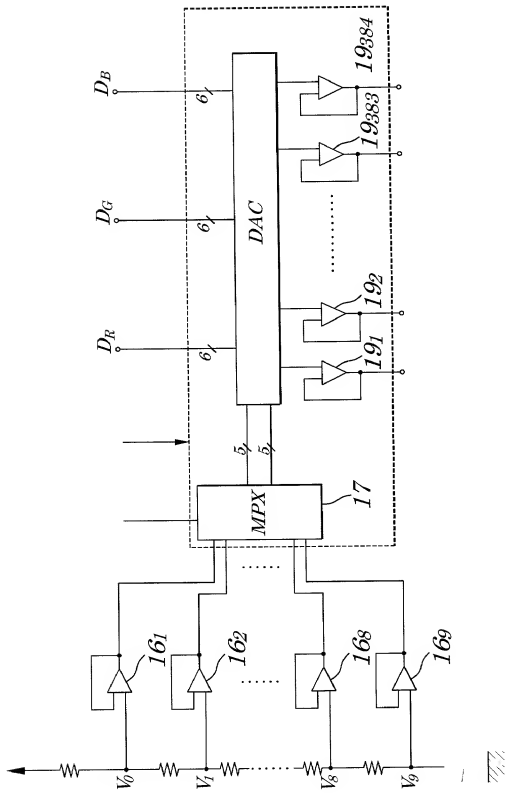


FIG.22 (PRIOR ART)

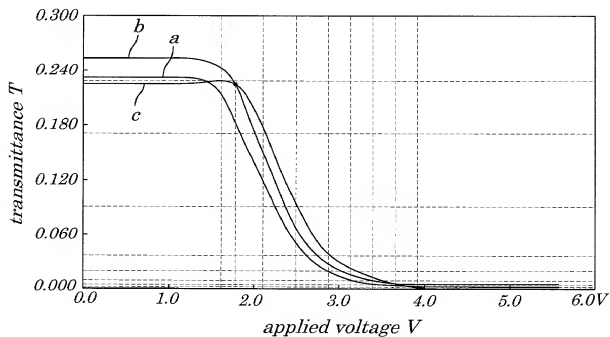


FIG.23 (PRIOR ART)

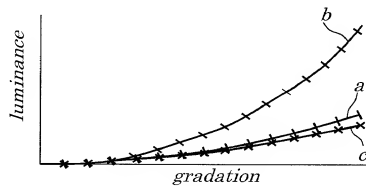
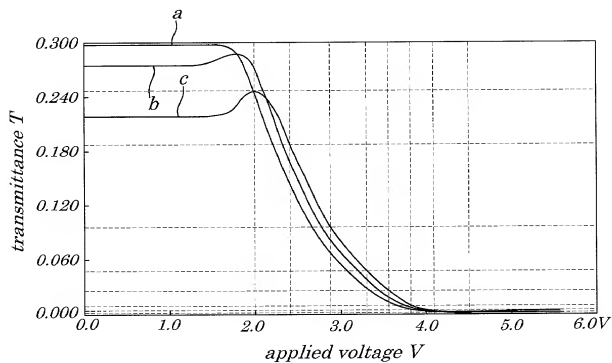


FIG. 24 (PRIOR ART)



DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

Attorney Docket No: NEC N00204First Named Inventor: NORIYAKI SUGAWARAComplete if known: Serial No: _____ Filing Date: November 7, 2000

Group Art Unit: _____ Examiner: _____

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled DRIVING METHOD AND

DRIVING CIRCUIT FOR COLOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY, the specification of which: ☒ is attached hereto or ☐ was filed on _____ as application Serial No. _____, and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, S. 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s):

316873/1999 Japan
(Number) (Country)

11/08/1999
(Month/Day/Year Filed)

Priority Claimed

☒ Yes ☐ No

Certified Copy

Attached

☒ Yes ☐ No

(Number) (Country) (Month/Day/Year Filed)

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Application No: _____ Filing Date: _____

09707815.110700

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

US Parent Application or PCT
Parent Number

Parent Filing Date

Parent Patent Number
(if applicable)

And I hereby appoint HAYES, SOLOWAY, HENNESSEY, GROSSMAN & HAGE, P.C., a firm composed of Oliver W. Hayes, Reg. No. 15,867; Norman P. Soloway, Reg. No. 24,315; William O. Hennessey, Reg. No. 32,032; Susan H. Hage, Reg. No. 29,646; Steven J. Grossman, Reg. No. 35,001; ~~Christopher K. Gagne, Reg. No. 36,142~~; and Edmund Paul Pfleger, Reg. No. 41,252, or any of them, of 175 Canal Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101 (Telephone: 603-668-1400) my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent Office connected therewith.

Please direct all future correspondence in connection with this application to the attention of **Norman P. Soloway** HAYES, SOLOWAY, HENNESSEY, GROSSMAN & HAGE, P.C., 175 Canal Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101 (Telephone: 603-668-1400).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor: NORIAKI SUGAWARA

First Inventor's signature Noriaki Sugawara (Stamp) Date October 31, 2000

Residence: Tokyo, Japan

Citizenship: Japanese

Post Office Address: c/o NEC Corporation, 7-1, Shiba 5-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Full name of second joint inventor: KOUICHI KOGA

Second Inventor's signature Kouichi Koga (Stamp) Date October 31, 2000

Residence: Tokyo, Japan

Citizenship: Japanese

Post Office Address: c/o NEC Corporation, 7-1, Shiba 5-chome,
Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan